

Midwest Farm Situation

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of May 18, 1956

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE	SIGNED
ELECTORAL COLLEGE REFORM (S J Res 31)			Reported 5-19-55	Rejected 3-27-56
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM				
ALASKAN STATEHOOD (HR 2535)	Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55		
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD				
OMNIBUS FARM BILL (HR 12)	Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	Reported 2-10-56	Passed 3-19-56
REVISED FARM BILL (HR 10875)	Reported 4-30-55	Passed 5-3-56	Reported 5-11-56	Passed 5-18-56
HIGHWAY PROGRAM (HR 10660)	Reported 4-21-56	Passed 4-27-56	Reported 5-10-56	
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS (HR 412) (S 300)	Reported 2-7-56		Reported 4-28-55	
UPPER COLORADO (S 500)	Reported 7-8-55	Passed 3-1-56	Reported 3-30-55	Passed 4-20-55
SOCIAL SECURITY (HR 7225)	Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55		
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (HR 7535)	Reported 7-28-55			
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION (HR 7030)	Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56	Passed 2-8-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING (S 636)			Reported 6-22-55	
NATURAL GAS (HR 6645) (S 1853)	Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55	Passed 2-6-56
HELLS CANYON (HR 4719) (S 1333)				Vetoed 2-17-56
OTC MEMBERSHIP (HR 5550)	Reported 4-18-56			
HOUSING (S 3855)			Reported 5-15-56	
BRICKER AMENDMENT (S J Res 1)			Reported 3-7-56	
DEPRESSED AREAS				
IMMIGRATION				
DISASTER INSURANCE (S 3732)			Reported 4-26-56	Passed 5-10-56
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES (HR 9166)	Reported 3-8-56	Passed 3-16-56	Reported 3-23-56	Passed 3-26-56
POSTAL RATE INCREASES (HR 9228)				Signed 3-29-56

APPROPRIATIONS -- President has signed Treasury-Post Office bill. Both houses have passed the Interior Appropriations and the bill is in conference. House has passed Executive Offices, Labor-HEW, Independent Offices, District of Columbia, State-Justice-Judiciary, Commerce, Defense Dept. and Agriculture bills.

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WHAT IS THE MIDWEST FARM SITUATION?

The 12 midwestern states -- Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin -- occupy a central role in the 1956 political campaign. They control 153 of the 531 electoral votes, will choose 129 of 435 Representatives and nine of the 35 Senators up for election.

Farmers are a major influence in these states. The whole area is sensitive to changes in their economic well-being and has registered its economic satisfaction or dissatisfaction at the ballot box. In the past three years, farm income in the Midwest generally has declined. To the Republicans this spells trouble; to the Democrats, opportunity.

This CQ Fact Sheet summarizes, for the region and for the individual states:

- The political background.
- The farm economic situation.
- The economic and political outlook for this fall.

Political Background

Past Seven Elections -- The Midwest has since the 1928 Presidential election been divided evenly in its partisan allegiances and successful in backing the winner. From 1928 through 1952, Republican Presidential candidates have carried a total of 45 midwestern states; Democrats, 39. The Democrats have won 589 midwestern electoral votes; the Republicans, 524.

In each election but 1944 the man who won the majority of the Midwest electoral votes won the Presidency.

In 1928 and 1952, the 12 states went unanimously Republican. In 1928 they gave Herbert Hoover 167 electoral votes; in 1952 they gave President Eisenhower 153 electoral votes. In 1932 and 1936, all 161 of their electoral votes went to Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1940, the states split 7-5 for Wendell L. Willkie (R), but gave Roosevelt the electoral vote edge, 93-68. In 1944, Thomas E. Dewey (R) won the states, 8-4, and the electoral vote, 82-73. In 1948, Dewey and Harry S. Truman divided the states, 6-6, but Truman had a 101-54 advantage in electoral votes.

Every midwestern state has voted Democratic at least twice, and none more than five times in the last seven Presidential elections. Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas have been Republican five times out of seven; Michigan and Iowa have favored the GOP, 4-3; Ohio and Wisconsin have been Democratic by the same 4-3 margin; Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri have been Democratic five times out of seven, are the only three midwestern states to have backed the winning candidate in each election since 1928. (Past voting records of each state may be found in the state section, beginning on Page 559)

1952 and 1954 -- Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 swept the Midwest, receiving 57.6 percent of the popular vote in the 12 states. His margin ranged from 50.7 percent in

Missouri to 71 percent in North Dakota. In 1954, the Republican share of the vote for Members of the House in the Midwest was 51.4 percent. It fell below the 50 percent mark in four states: Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Missouri.

A more meaningful study of trends in the farm vote may be made by looking at the 1952 and 1954 House votes in 61 rural and small town midwestern districts. (Weekly Report, p. 360)

In 1952, Republican Congressional candidates received 61.9 percent of the vote in 58 contested districts. In 1954, all 61 districts had contests and the Republican tally was 56.5 percent of the total, a decline of 5.4 percent. Democrats made a net gain of two seats in these 61 rural and small town districts. In 1954, the Republicans lost strength in all 12 states and in all but six of the individual districts. The greatest drop -- 12.8 percent -- in the Republican small town and rural vote came in Wisconsin and the smallest decline -- 3 percent -- in Kansas.

Economic Situation

Significance of Farming -- The 1950 census found 13.8 percent of all workers in the 12 midwestern states employed in agriculture. The proportion ranged from 6.7 percent in Michigan to 44.2 percent in North Dakota. All recent population studies agree there has been a decline in the number of farmers and in their share of the total population. However, many persons not directly engaged in agriculture are strongly affected by the economic welfare of farmers, including farm equipment manufacturers, workers and distributors and all those engaged in businesses that depend on farmers' purchasing power.

Farm Income -- Changes in the Midwest farm income picture since 1952 are summarized in the table, in millions of dollars:

MIDWEST FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$14,292		\$5,665	
1953	13,800	-3.4%	5,720	+1.0%
1954	13,533	-5.3	5,060	-10.7
1955	12,574	-12.0	3,909*	-31.0*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation below.

In the table above, and in the state tables beginning on Page 559, cash income includes cash receipts from farm marketings plus government payments. The net income figure is the sum of cash receipts from marketings, government payments, the value of products produced and consumed on the farm and the rental value of farm dwellings, minus farm production expenses. It excludes changes in farm inventories and income received by farm residents from non-agricultural sources. All percentage figures are comparisons with the 1952 base.

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All figures except the net income for 1955 come from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Department's net income figures for states and regions will not be available until September. Congressional Quarterly's net income estimates are based on a projection of the national figures for cash income and net income in 1954 and 1955. These showed a decline of \$1 in net income for every 83-cent loss in cash income, a ratio of 1.2 to 1. CQ applied this same ratio to the known cash income figures for each state. Thus, a decline in cash income of \$1 million from 1954 to 1955 was projected to mean a drop of \$1.2 million in the 1955 net income figure.

The validity of the estimating process has been endorsed by agricultural economists and confirmed by sample studies of net farm income on Iowa and Illinois farms. However, the CQ figures are estimates and should be used cautiously, particularly in the case of North Dakota, which reversed the pattern of other midwestern states by increasing its cash receipts and, presumably, its net income in 1955. CQ's estimating method may exaggerate the extent of the recovery in North Dakota's net income, though sources from the state confirm the direction of change indicated by these figures.

The comparison of income trends in the Midwest and the whole country for the past four years in millions of dollars:

U.S FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$32,968		\$14,100	
1953	31,626	-4.1%	13,400	-5.0%
1954	30,460	-7.6	11,800	-16.3
1955	29,630	-10.1	10,800	-23.4

In the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration, the Midwest held up to the national average on farm income. But in 1955, the situation reversed and Midwest farm income fell farther and faster than did U.S. farm income. In 1953, net farm income was up 1 percent in the Midwest, down 5 percent nationally. By 1954 it was down 10.7 percent in the Midwest but the national average had fallen 16.3 percent. In 1955, however, the national figure dropped another 7.1 percent; in the Midwest the falloff in that one year was estimated by CQ at 20.3 percent. Compared to 1952, net farm income in 1955 was off 23.4 percent nationally, an estimated 31 percent in the Midwest.

The same trend shows even more clearly in a study of cash farm income trends in various sections of the country from 1954 to 1955. Nationally, cash farm income dropped \$830 million in 1955, but in the 12 midwestern states alone the decline was \$959 million. There was a smaller drop of \$58 million in the West. Losses in these two regions were offset partially by gains of \$63 million in the North Atlantic region, \$113 million in South Atlantic states and \$10 million in the South Central area.

The farm income pattern has varied considerably from state to state. North Dakota had bad years in 1953 and 1954 but was the only Midwest state to show an improvement in 1955, coming back to the 1952 level. Kansas farmers appear to be in the worst economic position, with cash income down 30 percent from 1952 and net income off an estimated 62 percent. Cash income and net

income have declined each year since 1952 in five of the 12 states - Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Mortgage Debt -- Farm mortgage debt in the Midwest rose 9.4 percent in the first two years of the Eisenhower Administration. The total was \$2.98 billion at the beginning of 1953 and \$3.26 billion in January, 1955. The 1956 figure is not yet available. The increase was smallest in Iowa -- 5.2 percent -- and largest in Kansas -- 13 percent.

Prices -- Leading sources of income to Midwest farmers and the share of total cash income they provided in 1954:

Hogs, 22.6 percent; cattle and calves, 21.3 percent; dairy products, 13.8 percent; corn, 9.3 percent; wheat, 8.5 percent.

Together, these five commodities furnished 75.5 percent of Midwest farm income in 1954, the latest year for which detailed figures are available. Here is the price situation for each:

HOGS -- Average price per 100 pounds for all hogs at Chicago in major marketing month, December. 1952: \$16.52. 1955: \$10.38. Change: -37.2%

CATTLE -- Average price per 100 pounds for beef steers at Chicago in major marketing month, November. 1952: \$31.37. 1955: \$20.84. Change: -33.6%

CALVES -- Average price per 100 pounds for veal calves at Chicago in major marketing month, November. 1952: \$31.40. 1955: \$22.82. Change: -27.3%

DAIRY -- Average annual price per 100 pounds of milk on combined marketings of milk and cream. 1952: \$ 4.02. 1955: \$ 3.22. Change: -19.9%

CORN -- Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales of No. 3 Yellow Corn at Chicago in major marketing month, November. 1952: \$ 1.57. 1955: \$ 1.17. Change: -25.5%

WHEAT -- Weighted average price per bushel of reported cash sales of No. 2 Hard Winter Wheat at Kansas City in major marketing month, July. 1952: \$ 2.25. 1955: \$ 2.16. Change: - 4.0%

State Figures -- For each state, CQ has listed the five leading sources of farm income, according to the 1954 figures, latest available. The 1952 and 1955 prices represent the seasonal average for the commodity, as computed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Here is the formula for each:

- Corn, wheat, flaxseed, soybeans and barley -- Season average price per bushel received by farmers, including an allowance for unredeemed loan and purchase agreement deliveries.

- Cotton -- Season average price per pound received by farmers. The 1955 figure is the average price to December 1 and does not include an allowance for unredeemed loan and purchase agreement deliveries.

- Eggs -- Season average price per dozen. Cattle, calves and hogs -- Season average price per 100 pounds.

- Dairy Products -- Season average price per 100 pounds of milk on combined marketings of milk and cream.

In addition, for each state are listed its electoral vote (in parentheses), the share of the vote won by Mr. Eisenhower in 1952, its past political history, the trend in rural and small town district Congressional voting, the share of its workers employed in agriculture and farm debt and farm income figures.

Illinois (27)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 54.8%

Illinois voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928 and 1952, for Democrats in 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944 and 1948. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in six rural and small town districts was 57.7 percent; in 1954, 54.3 percent.

Change: -3.4%

In 1950, 7.1 percent of Illinois workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$2,051.4		\$784.0	
1953	1,969.5	- 4.0%	777.2	- 0.9%
1954	1,921.7	- 6.3	702.6	-10.4
1955	1,718.2	-16.2	458.4*	-41.5*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$315.8	\$348.8	+10.5%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Hogs	24.8%	\$17.90	\$15.00	- 16.2%
Cattle }	19.3	27.20	17.60	- 35.3
Calves }	28.50	17.70	- 37.9	
Corn	17.7	1.52	1.30	- 14.5
Soybeans	12.3	2.78	2.15	- 22.7
Dairy	8.4	4.34	3.41	- 21.4

Indiana (13)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 58.1%

Indiana voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932 and 1936. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in five rural and small town districts was 57.9 percent; in 1954, 54.5 percent.

Change: -3.4%

In 1950, 11.6 percent of the workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$1,137.4		\$483.7	
1953	1,158.4	+ 1.8%	507.3	+ 4.9%
1954	1,158.4	+ 1.8	474.8	- 1.8
1955	1,042.9	- 8.3	336.2*	-30.5*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$250.1	\$276.0	+ 10.4%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Hogs	30.9%	\$18.30	\$15.50	- 15.3%
Cattle }	12.9	25.40	17.20	- 32.3
Calves }	28.80	18.40	- 36.1	
Corn	10.8	1.50	1.25	- 16.7
Dairy	10.6	4.57	3.61	- 21.0
Soybeans	9.8	2.72	2.10	- 22.8

Iowa (10)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 63.8%

Iowa voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1940, 1944 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932, 1936 and 1948. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in five contested rural and small town districts was 65.1 percent; in 1954 in six contested districts, 59.4 percent.

Change: -5.7%

In 1950, 28.5 percent of the workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$2,244.4		\$ 788.2	
1953	2,348.8	+4.7%	1,032.2	+31.0%
1954	2,305.8	+2.7	844.1	+7.1
1955	2,078.3	-7.4	571.1*	-27.5*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$520.9	\$548.0	+5.2%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Hogs	39.5%	\$17.40	\$14.40	-17.2%
Cattle }	26.4	27.30	18.80	-31.1
Calves }	27.30	16.80	-38.4	
Corn	12.0	1.50	1.40	-6.7
Dairy	6.2	3.31	2.71	-18.1
Soybeans	4.9	2.69	2.10	-21.9

Kansas (8)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 68.8%

Kansas voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932 and 1936. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in four rural and small town districts was 60.2 percent; in 1954, 57.2 percent.

Change: -3.0%

In 1950, 23 percent of the workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$1,203.3		\$492.1	
1953	966.1	-19.7%	376.6	-23.5%
1954	951.4	-20.9	318.0	-35.4
1955	842.2	-30.0	187.0*	-62.0*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$183.4	\$207.4	+13.0%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Wheat	37.4%	\$ 2.14	\$ 2.05	-4.2%
Cattle }	32.4	23.30	15.00	-35.6
Calves }	24.80	16.80	-32.3	
Dairy	6.9	3.93	3.21	-18.3
Hogs	6.2	17.90	15.20	-15.1
Eggs	3.8	31.7¢	30.7¢	-3.2

Michigan (20)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 55.4%

Michigan voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1940, 1948 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932, 1936 and 1944. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in seven rural and small town districts was 62.9 percent; in 1954, 57.9 percent.

Change: -5.0%

In 1950, 6.7 percent of Michigan workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$735.0		\$314.2	
1953	709.0	-3.5%	292.8	-6.8%
1954	669.6	-8.9	246.0	-21.7
1955	645.1	-12.2	216.6*	-31.1*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$191.4	\$215.1	+12.4%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Dairy	27.1%	\$ 4.39	\$ 3.64	-17.1%
Cattle }	11.5	24.40	13.40	-45.1
Calves }		31.40	20.20	-35.7
Wheat	8.9	1.97	1.90	-3.6
Hogs	8.1	18.10	15.50	-14.4
Eggs	6.9	41.9¢	37.7¢	-10.0

Minnesota (11)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 55.3%

Minnesota voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944 and 1948. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in five rural and small town districts was 61.8 percent; in 1954, 51.8 percent.

Change: -10.0%

In 1950, 22.7 percent of Minnesota workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$1,287.6		\$509.1	
1953	1,289.0	+0.1%	526.6	+3.4%
1954	1,265.7	-1.7	478.6	-6.0
1955	1,215.0	-5.6	417.8*	-17.9*

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FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$316.4	\$337.0	+6.5%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Hogs	20.5%	\$17.30	\$14.60	-15.6%
Dairy	18.5	3.49	2.83	-18.9
Cattle }	17.2	24.90	15.40	-38.2
Calves }		28.10	17.10	-39.1
Corn	10.2	1.40	1.30	-7.1
Eggs	7.3	34.9¢	32.6¢	-6.6

Missouri (13)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 50.7%

Missouri voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944 and 1948. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in six rural and small town districts was 50.1 percent; in 1954, 45.1 percent.

Change: -5.0%

In 1950, 17.5 percent of Missouri workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$1,088.5		\$489.7	
1953	1,074.7	-1.3%	510.1	+4.1%
1954	1,044.7	-4.0	483.9	-1.2
1955	995.3	-8.6	424.6*	-13.3*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$220.2	\$248.2	+12.7%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Hogs	25.3%	\$18.10	\$15.20	-16.0%
Cattle }	21.5	24.60	15.70	-36.2
Calves }		26.30	17.80	-32.3
Dairy	12.5	4.45	3.52	-20.9
Cotton	7.8	34.4¢	34.2¢	-0.6
Wheat	6.9	2.06	1.95	-5.3

Nebraska (6)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 69.2%

Nebraska voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932 and 1936. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in three rural and small town districts was 72.4 percent; in 1954, 64.3 percent.

Change: -8.1%

In 1950, 29.6 percent of the Nebraska workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$1,175.2		\$401.1	
1953	1,113.5	-5.3%	466.0	+16.2%
1954	1,067.8	-9.1	333.1	-17.0
1955	981.2	-16.5	229.2*	-42.9*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

1953	1955	Percent Change
\$186.9	\$206.5	+10.5%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Cattle }	39.1%	\$26.80	\$18.00	-32.8%
Calves }		26.00	18.00	-30.8
Hogs	16.9	17.40	14.60	-16.1
Wheat	13.6	2.09	2.00	-4.3
Corn	11.5	1.49	1.40	-6.0
Dairy	4.7	3.27	2.61	-20.2

North Dakota (4)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 71.0%

North Dakota voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932 and 1936. In 1952 the Republican share of one contested at-large House race was 75.9 percent; in 1954 in two contested at-large races, 67.1 percent.

Change: -8.8%

In 1950, 44.2 percent of North Dakota workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$539.0		\$207.4	
1953	478.4	-11.2%	142.2	-31.4%
1954	471.2	-12.6	134.6	-35.1
1955	537.6	-0.3	213.5*	+2.9*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

	1953	1955	Percent Change
	\$74.2	\$83.2	+12.1%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Wheat	36.4%	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.16	-0.5%
Cattle }	15.9	21.10	13.60	-35.5
Calves }		23.70	16.10	-32.1
Flaxseed	12.4	3.62	2.75	-24.0
Barley	9.3	1.16	.88	-24.1
Dairy	7.9	3.00	2.35	-21.7

Ohio (25)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 56.8%

Ohio voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1944 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1948. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in eight contested rural and small town districts was 63.1 percent; in 1954 in nine contested districts, 59 percent.

Change: -4.1%

In 1950, 6.9 percent of Ohio workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$1,116.5		\$478.9	
1953	1,106.4	-0.9%	466.5	-2.6%
1954	1,097.8	-1.7	439.4	-8.2
1955	1,033.7	-7.4	362.5*	-24.3*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

	1953	1955	Percent Change
	\$289.4	\$324.9	+12.3%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Hogs	20.9%	\$18.50	\$15.80	-14.6%
Dairy	18.8	4.91	3.90	-20.6
Cattle }	11.6	26.60	16.30	-38.7
Calves }		31.10	19.80	-36.3
Corn	8.7	1.50	1.25	-16.7
Wheat	8.3	2.02	1.90	-5.9

South Dakota (4)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 69.3%

South Dakota voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1940, 1944, 1948 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932 and 1936. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in two rural and small town districts was 66.6 percent; in 1954, 59.1 percent.

Change: -9.5%

In 1950, 40.5 percent of South Dakota workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$565.0		\$190.4	
1953	530.0	-6.2%	168.9	-11.3%
1954	570.2	+0.1	202.6	+6.4
1955	505.8	-10.5	125.3*	-34.2*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

	1953	1955	Percent Change
	\$106.1	\$117.2	+10.4%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Cattle }	32.7%	\$24.90	\$16.10	-35.3%
Calves }		23.60	17.50	-25.8
Hogs	17.6	17.00	14.40	-15.3
Corn	12.6	1.41	1.20	-14.9
Wheat	11.6	2.14	2.08	-2.8
Dairy	4.8	3.03	2.41	-20.5

Wisconsin (12)

1952 Eisenhower Vote: 61.0%

Wisconsin voted for Republican Presidential candidates in 1928, 1944 and 1952; for Democrats in 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1948. In 1952 the Republican share of the House vote in five rural and small town districts was 70.5 percent; in 1954, 57.7 percent.

Change: -12.8%

In 1950, 18.6 percent of Wisconsin workers were employed in agriculture.

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND NET INCOME IN MILLION DOLLARS

	Cash Income	% Change From '52	Net Income	% Change From '52
1952	\$1,148.4		\$526.1	
1953	1,059.5	-7.7%	453.6	-13.8%
1954	1,008.3	-12.2	402.7	-23.5
1955	978.4	-14.8	366.8*	-30.3*

*CQ Estimate. See explanation on Page 557.

FARM MORTGAGE DEBT IN MILLION DOLLARS

	1953	1955	Percent Change
	\$326.5	\$348.4	+6.7%

PRICE CHANGES IN LEADING COMMODITIES

Commodity	Share of Total Cash Income	1952 Price	1955 Price	Percent Change
Dairy	50.0%	\$ 4.08	\$ 3.24	-20.6%
Hogs	14.0	17.50	14.60	-16.6
Cattle }	21.60	11.10	-48.6	
Calves }	11.5	28.90	17.50	-39.4
Eggs	5.6	39.1¢	36.8¢	-5.9
Corn	1.9	1.43	1.30	-9.0

Economic Outlook

First Quarter Record -- Cash receipts fell farther in the Midwest than in the rest of the country during the first two months of 1956. Cash receipts in the 12 midwestern states were down 5.3 percent from January-February 1955, while the national average declined 4.6 percent. Receipts increased in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri; dropped in Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Farm costs, the Department of Agriculture said, were reduced a little, reflecting substantially lower prices of feed and feeder livestock. Net income was running at a rate of \$10.4 billion a year, compared to \$10.8 billion for all of 1955 and \$11.2 billion for the first quarter of that year.

Government Action -- When he vetoed the farm bill April 24, Mr. Eisenhower took steps to raise price supports on three of the major Midwest crops. Wheat supports were set at an average \$2.00 a bushel, 19 cents above the previously announced level, but 8 cents below the average 1955 support price. The price for milk was raised to \$3.25 per 100 pounds, up from \$3.15 in 1955. Corn supports were slated to drop from \$1.58 a bushel in 1955 to \$1.40 this year, but Mr. Eisenhower raised the level to \$1.50. He also announced plans to support corn grown outside acreage allotments in the commercial area at \$1.25 a bushel. Previously there had been no supports on this portion of the crop. (Weekly Report, p. 461)

The two main sources of Midwest farm income -- hogs and cattle -- are bought and sold in a relatively free market. They are not supported by price guarantees, but if the higher support for corn has the anticipated result, it will boost cattle and hog prices. More direct government action to bolster the livestock markets could be taken under the so-called "Section 32" direct purchase provisions, permitting the Secretary of Agriculture to buy perishable, non-support commodities in the market. In addition to the estimated \$427 million normally available for this program in the year beginning July 1, the House has authorized and the Senate is expected to approve an extra \$500 million in Section 32 funds. Up to \$357 million could be used to bolster both the hog and cattle markets if they broke as sharply this fall as they did last year.

The Outlook -- Latest Department of Agriculture summary April 24 said: "Total farm output may be close to the record output of 1955 unless weather conditions are unfavorable.... The general level of prices received by farmers should continue much as at present.... Prices received by farmers later in the year could well average some higher than in the last several months of 1955.... Cash receipts for the remainder of the year may well total somewhat under 1955.... Farm production expenses so far this year are slightly reduced.... While farm operators' realized net income this year under present conditions may total somewhat under 1955, most, if not all, of the decline has already occurred."

Although hog prices and cattle prices currently are \$3 and \$5 below their 1955 levels, the Department is forecasting a rise to at least the 1955 level during the major fall marketing season. Cattle "market supplies

in prospect," it said, "point to a substantial rise in prices of the top grades of slaughter cattle sometime this summer or fall. Prices of the lower grades will likely decline seasonally. Prices of stockers and feeders will likely be below last year in most months of 1956." As for hogs, the Department said "further gains are expected as marketings are seasonally reduced, with prices likely reaching a peak about mid-summer. The seasonal price decline during the fall is expected to be considerably less than the severe drop last fall. Hog prices in the late months of this year are expected to average above the relatively low prices a year earlier." The recently announced raise in support prices for dairy products, corn and wheat is expected to bolster the cash market in those commodities.

Political Outlook

DEMOCRATS -- See farm state-southern alliance their best hope for winning Presidential election. They will concentrate fire on President Eisenhower and his "hired hand," Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, argue that the farm bill passed by Congress and vetoed by the President would have given farmers the relief they need. They find encouragement in returns from Congressional and Presidential primaries, particularly in Minnesota, the growth of anti-Administration farm groups like the National Farmers Organization and the National Farmers Union and the switch of North Dakota's Non-Partisan League from the Republican to the Democratic party. They argue that farmers switched to the Democrats in 1948 on a much smaller issue -- grain storage facilities -- than is involved this year. They admit the President's action in boosting price supports has weakened their attack on him as a "low price" man, but think accumulated farm resentment has grown too great to be reversed by any Administration action.

REPUBLICANS -- Admit they expect loss of some votes in farm states, but hope they will be offset by expected GOP gains in cities, particularly among Negro voters. They believe there is a hard core of Republican strength in the farm belt, which no "revolt" can touch and note that areas of greatest economic distress, such as Kansas, are among the areas of greatest traditional Republican strength, giving them a margin of safety. They will take the offensive against Democratic "delays" in Congress of the President's farm program and argue that the worst of the farm readjustment is past. They expect further action by the Administration, if necessary, to bolster markets this fall. The national campaign in the Midwest will be headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Benson, who is slated for "many speeches." Mr. Eisenhower will make one or two speeches in the area. A special problem is the anti-Benson Republican Congressmen. Twenty-nine of 49 Midwest Republican Representatives and seven of the nine Republican Senators up for re-election voted for passage of the farm bill vetoed by the President. The GOP National Committee hopes these Congressmen will not join Democratic attacks on the Administration farm program. (For analysis of Midwest voting on farm bill, Weekly Report, p. 451. For more detailed report on Midwest politics, Weekly Report, p. 206.)

ORGANIZATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC CONTENDERS

There are two announced candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.). In addition, Gov. Averell Harriman of New York has said he is an "inactive" candidate for the nomination. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) is the most active of the "favorite son" candidates. Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) and Ohio Gov. Frank Lausche have been mentioned as possible dark-horse Presidential candidates, but both were inactive although Lausche was named his state's favorite son for the Democratic convention.

- What type organization is backing each active candidate?
- How much has it cost to finance their campaigns?
- How is the money being raised?

Stevenson

Adlai E. Stevenson announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination Nov. 15, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 783)

In the two weeks after the announcement, the Stevenson headquarters in Chicago was developed along these lines:

CAMPAIN MANAGER -- James A. Finnegan, 49, a Philadelphia accountant who guided the Democratic party in that city to five of its six election victories since 1947. He was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. George M. Leader (D) of Pennsylvania in 1955, but resigned that post in December, 1955, to join the Stevenson organization.

Finnegan is the head of the board of strategy that decided the number and site of the primaries Stevenson would enter, the type of campaign he would conduct, and the places where delegate support could be solicited.

PUBLIC RELATIONS -- Roger Tubby of Saranac Lake, N.Y., a newspaper publisher and one-time press secretary to former President Harry S. Truman, heads the public relations division. Harry S. Ashmore, former executive director of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., is an adviser on news media.

RESEARCH -- John Brademas, 28-year-old former Rhodes scholar of South Bend, Ind., set up the research division of the Stevenson organization. Brademas is a candidate for Congress from Indiana's Third District. (Weekly Report, p. 123) Kenneth Hechler, former White House assistant, April 25 was appointed executive assistant to Stevenson handling research. Hechler was an associate director of the American Political Science Assn. prior to joining the Stevenson campaign.

FINANCE -- Roger Stevens, Chicago realtor, heads one phase of the fund raising, solicitation of large individual contributions. In addition, the Stevenson campaign forces hoped to finance a substantial part of his activities with small contributions through the "Let's Talk Sense Fund" drive headed by W.G. Engloe of North Carolina.

OTHER HEADQUARTERS -- The Stevenson organization has set up a headquarters in New York City headed

by former Air Force Secretary Thomas K. Finletter and former Assistant Secretary of Defense Anna Rosenberg. A Washington headquarters headed by John V. Horner operates as a liaison between friendly Congressmen and the Chicago headquarters and the candidate.

INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

Finnegan spends most of his time touring the country, arranging campaign tours, meeting with neutral or favorable delegates and other party leaders.

Tubby and Ashmore spend the bulk of their time with Stevenson handling the processing of his speeches and news releases while the Chicago headquarters office force is charged with carrying out follow-up details.

Archibald S. Alexander, New Jersey Democratic national committeeman, directs the activities of the national Stevenson for President Committee, serving as a director with Mrs. Edison Dick of Chicago and Barry Bingham of Glenview, Ky. Mrs. Dick and Bingham accompany Stevenson and are consulted almost daily on campaign problems.

H.B. (Hy) Raskin, former deputy director of the Democratic National Committee, serves as an "advance" man for the Stevenson campaign retinue and also as contact man with leading Democrats not now serving in the Stevenson organization. Raskin moves ahead of the Stevenson tours, completing details for the campaign appearances.

Most closely associated with Stevenson in his political and legal affairs is William McCormick Blair Jr., an administrative assistant when Stevenson was governor of Illinois from 1948 to 1952. Blair has been with Stevenson since.

When Stevenson seeks advice on foreign policy matters he turns to George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Kennan aids in matters directly related to the Soviet Union and China. A close friend of Stevenson is Dr. Karl Meyer, a Chicago physician, who advises on matters relating to public health and related subjects.

FUND RAISING

FUND RAISING -- The Stevenson organization has set up a two-pronged fund-raising drive. At the outset of the campaign, Stevenson's headquarters mailed out 60,000 pieces of literature soliciting small contributions from persons who had written the former Illinois governor since he sought the Presidency in 1952. An aide to Stevenson May 10 told Congressional Quarterly the mailing had produced a response from about 12,000 persons, 90 percent of whom contributed under \$10 and produced a total of about \$82,000.

The "Let's Talk Sense Fund" drive, the spokesman said, was just beginning to produce returns. These were too inconclusive to list totals as of May 10, he said.

The list of individual contributors, solicited by Stevens and Alexander, was not being publicly disclosed.

Democratic Primary Groups - 2

the spokesman said, because (1) they were not required by law to list such contributions and (2) the Kefauver organization was not listing the individual contributors of large sums.

In addition, the spokesman said, fund-raising dinners and other affairs were being held in the states where Stevenson was campaigning to help defray the cost of his appearances and the work of the organizations in those states.

But several queries by CQ failed to produce any estimate as to the total cost of the campaign as of May 10.

Kefauver

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Dec. 16, 1955, announced he would make a second try for the Democratic Presidential nomination. (1955 Almanac, p. 783)

Kefauver's headquarters in Washington is the nerve center of his campaign. Directing the operations of 19 paid workers plus available volunteers is Joseph F. (Jiggs) Donahue, former chairman of the District of Columbia Board of Commissioners. Donahue is titled the chairman of the Kefauver Campaign Committee.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN -- Leading the national campaign for Kefauver is J. Howard McGrath, who at various times has been Governor of Rhode Island, Senator from that state, U.S. Attorney General and Democratic national chairman. McGrath directed President Truman's 1948 Presidential campaign, later broke with Truman. McGrath's principal task is to devise the strategy, pick the primaries in which Kefauver should campaign and oversee the general operation.

MONEY RAISING

FUND RAISING -- Col. William A. Roberts, Washington lawyer, is the campaign treasurer and works in conjunction with Lincoln A. Polan, Huntington, W. Va., manufacturer, who is Kefauver's chief fund raiser.

PUBLIC RELATIONS -- Charles Alldredge, former Interior Department aide and public relations director for the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) in 1948, works in conjunction with Richard Wallace, an aide in Kefauver's Senate office. Dixon Donnelly, veteran newsman, stays in the Washington headquarters. Wallace and Alldredge generally accompany Kefauver on his campaign trips.

RESEARCH -- William Haddad, 26, is chief of research. In his spare time away from the research tasks, Haddad works on his doctorate of philosophy at Georgetown University. He is pursuing the Russian and Chinese areas of study.

OTHER ACTIVITIES -- Frank Reeves, a Washington attorney and teacher, is Kefauver's adviser on race relations problems. He has been connected with the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Mabelle Kennedy of Pawhuska, Okla., widow of a cattle rancher and banker, served as vice chairman of the campaign committee. Other women aiding Kefauver's campaign are Mae Oliver, a former White House aide, and Mrs. Clara Shirpsier, a Democratic national committee-woman, who is handling the women's activities in the western states.

In his home state of Tennessee, Kefauver's advisers include Alfred Starr of Nashville, a theater operator; Carney Calcutt, Dyersburg horticulturist; Nobie Caudill, Nashville shoe manufacturer, and Charles Neese, Nashville lawyer.

SPENDING

As of May 8, Roberts said, the national campaign committee headquarters in Washington had collected and spent about \$125,000. This did not include some of the money raised and spent in various states on behalf of the candidate. In some states, however, this amount has been small. For instance, Roberts pointed out, a report was filed in Wisconsin that reported the cost of the primary campaign there at \$41.

The fund raising has been on an individual solicitation basis, with Polan and Roberts handling large contributors. Mailings have brought in small contributions. In addition, some solicitation takes place following Kefauver campaign appearances. This technique was used in Minnesota during Kefauver's successful primary campaign there. The amount of money raised was used to defray the cost of his appearances there, but was relatively small.

Harriman

Gov. Averell Harriman of New York consistently has maintained he is an "inactive" candidate for the Democratic nomination. But the nucleus of a preconvention organization has been set up.

The Harriman strategy, directed by New York National Committeeman Carmine G. DeSapio and George Backer, is to promote other favorite-son candidates, lining up second-choice support and working for a convention deadlock. An office has been set up in New York City but there is no hard and fast organization functioning as is the case with Stevenson and Kefauver. Rather the loose informal lines tend to develop this way:

Three major divisions have been set up: strategy, intelligence and operations. There is no policy planning division, such as the one headed by Finletter in Stevenson's camp. Nor is there a fund-raising division.

Backer and Harriman are old friends. Backer, former N.Y. Post publisher, for a brief period was a New York city councilman and was an unsuccessful Democratic Congressional candidate in 1937. He works closely in planning strategy with DeSapio who handles the intelligence gathering phase of the operation. In the operations division, New York State Democratic Chairman Michael H. Prendergast, Robert W. Dowling, a business friend, and the governor's personal staff at Albany carry out execution of necessary projects.

Other advisers include Charles F. Brannan, former Secretary of Agriculture (1948-52), and Frank McKinney, former Democratic national chairman.

The Albany advisers and aides include Jonathan B. Bingham, secretary to Harriman; Milton Stewart, assistant counsel; Charles Van Devander, press secretary; Joseph P. McMurray, state housing commissioner; and James Sunquist, former member of the Democratic National Committee staff.

FUND RAISING -- An aide to Harriman gave this explanation of the lack of a fund-raising organization: "Since Mr. Harriman is not an active candidate, neither fund-raising nor policy-planning divisions are needed."

Harriman, because of business holdings and interests, is privately wealthy. He pays from his private account all travel expenses outside the state. The state of New York provides Harriman allowances for travel costs within and without the state on trips connected with official business. Backer and Dowling are footing the bills for the campaign office.

DeSapio's travel and other expenses are charged to the State Democratic Committee and funds of Tammany Hall in New York. So far the Harriman group has not found it necessary to hold semi-public fund-raising affairs.

Johnson

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson April 10 said he would allow his name to be entered in the Presidential nominating convention as a "favorite son" from Texas. (Weekly Report, p. 439)

He has a ready-made organization to handle the details of his candidacy in both Texas and Washington. In Texas, the details are being handled by the Democratic Advisory Council and in Washington by Johnson's staff members on the Democratic Senate Policy Committee.

The organization in Texas is concerned with forming a delegation to the convention that will back Johnson as the state's favorite son. (Weekly Report, p. 549)

In Washington, the policy committee staff members help prepare his infrequent speeches and handle other activities connected with the candidacy. In addition, Johnson is receiving support in other areas, primarily southern states, from Members of Congress and political leaders. There is some unorganized sentiment for Johnson in far western states such as Nevada. (Weekly Report, p. 517)

RAYBURN MANAGER

House Speaker Sam Rayburn aided and directed Johnson's campaign in Texas after originally suggesting that Johnson become a "favorite son" candidate. (Weekly Report, p. 384)

George Reedy handles Johnson's public relations. Reedy is a member of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee staff. William Braemer, an aide to Johnson, handles the administrative details for the Senator.

With this type of campaign, Johnson's supporters have not yet started fund raising. The Texas campaigning, primarily at the precinct level, is being handled by the party there. His Washington staff members perform their duties as part of his staff.

Contributions Reporting

Federal laws do not require announced or unannounced candidates to disclose how much they have spent on their primary campaigns.

On Jan. 12 Kefauver said he did not care to disclose the financial data of his current campaign. He gave as the reason "the fact that it is neither the practice nor required by law."

On May 10 Nathan Minow, a member of Stevenson's law firm, told Congressional Quarterly there would not be any listing of large contributors because "Sen. Kefauver has refused to disclose his list of contributors."

"If," Minow said, "everyone else would agree we would certainly be willing to list our contributors. But for one group to do so and have another group keep their figures unpublished would cause embarrassment to those who had contributed to the group which publicized their figures."

Democratic National Committee aides April 20 said the fund-raising efforts of the staffs of Stevenson and Kefauver had an adverse effect on the sale of tickets to

a party fund-raising dinner April 21 in Washington. They said a similar dinner honoring Rayburn in 1955 resulted in the sale of 3,700 tickets at \$100 per ticket. In 1956, a dinner honoring the memory of late President Woodrow Wilson resulted in the sale of only 1,700 tickets at \$100 a ticket.

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler April 20 told a meeting of the Democratic National Committee there was less than \$100,000 in the party treasury. Aides said fund raising was difficult because funds were being siphoned off by contesting candidates.

Cost Per Day

Democrats interested and knowledgeable about primary campaigns estimate it would cost about \$500 a day to maintain a headquarters and keep a candidate and four aides on the move through any particular state in which they would be campaigning.

These Democrats emphasize this as an educated guess at best because costs involved vary from day to day and from city to city in which the candidate's headquarters might be located. They add that \$500 a day is a minimum figure and in most cases the per-day cost would exceed the figures cited.

Their conservative breakdown averages out this way:

- Headquarters -- Usually the office quarters of a candidate prove inadequate for a full-fledged campaign organization and expanded quarters must be sought elsewhere. Renting these quarters is usually on a short-term lease, more expensive than a longer-term lease. The average minimum figure agreed to as cost per day of adequate quarters is \$20.

- Personnel salaries -- A Presidential candidate with such a headquarters needs a hard core of paid personnel to execute the details of such a campaign. Estimating a total of 20 full-time and part-time paid employees, a minimum, and estimating the average salary at \$75 a week, the daily figure averages out to \$258.

- Transportation -- The estimates place this as one of the biggest costs of a campaign. In general elections, for instance, it is calculated a campaign train costs a party \$1 million. Planners for campaigners figure a minimum of \$75 per day for a candidate's travel. This does not include his aides and therefore the overall figure generally is higher.

- Living expenses -- Meals and other personal expenses for the candidate and his aides are paid for either from the candidate's own funds or from the funds of the state organization working in his behalf. The estimates on this cost: \$30 a day.

Still other expenses are added such as telephones, with average estimates of \$40 a day because of the number of long-distance calls involved; lighting and heating of offices; cost of mailing out campaign literature and purchase of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals--an average total of about \$92 a day.

These averages ignore any television or radio addresses by the candidate that must be paid for by some group within the organization. Depending on the extent of the network participation in the telecast or broadcast, a half-hour speech would cost up to \$110,000. In some cases state fund-raising committees for the candidate pay for these broadcasts or telecasts. In other cases the national campaign committee for the candidate pays the bill.



WHAT ARE THE PROSPECTS FOR TWO NEW STATES?

A Congressional Quarterly survey of Congressional leaders shows little hope and no real prospect of action on statehood for Hawaii and Alaska before the 84th Congress adjourns. Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 14 told CQ: "Our members feel that the next move is up to the Senate. We have passed separate statehood bills for both Hawaii and Alaska which died in the Senate. The Senate passed a joint Hawaii-Alaska bill. We tried to pass a joint bill and failed. Now if the Senate will send over a separate bill for either Hawaii or Alaska I believe we can pass it." On the Senate side, Chairman Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) of the Interior Committee's Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee declined comment. Other sources, however, made it clear that statehood will not be pushed by either the Democratic or Republican leadership.

Background

Bills to admit Hawaii as a state were passed by the House in 1947, 1950, 1953 and 1954. A bill to admit Alaska also passed the House in 1950. The Senate approved joint admission of both territories in 1953 and in 1954. In 1955, the House Interior Committee likewise approved a joint admission measure (HR 2536 -- H Rept 88). But the House May 10 voted 218-170 to recommit the measure, effectively killing it for the session. Voting for recommitment were 105 Democrats (including 90 of 110 southern Democrats) and 113 Republicans; against, 107 Democrats, 63 Republicans. (1955 Almanac, p. 372)

Arguments pro and con statehood have not varied in recent years. Basic to opposition is the fact that neither territory is contiguous with the continental United States. Thus the proposal for admission is novel. Behind this fact lies a more practical point -- the fear that the addition of four Senators to the current 96 would serve to dilute the power and influence of the latter. Specific opposition to Hawaii is strongest among southern Congressmen because of the race question: in a total 1950 population of 500,000, natives of Japanese ancestry made up 37 percent; Caucasians, 23 percent; Hawaiians, 17 percent; Filipinos, 12 percent; and Chinese, 6 percent.

The case against admission of Alaska rests largely on the contention that it is too sparsely developed to pay its own way. Although one-fifth the size of the entire United States and more than twice as large as Texas, Alaska's estimated civilian population (excluding some 40,000 troops stationed in the territory) numbered 168,000 in 1955. That compared with an estimated 216,000 in Nevada, the most sparsely populated state, one-fifth the size of Alaska.

Alaska Takes Initiative

On Feb. 5, 1956, a 75-day session of the Alaska Constitutional Convention ended with the signing of a draft constitution by the members. This document was approved

April 24 by Alaskan voters by a 2-to-1 margin. Returns from 176 of 279 precincts showed 15,598 for, 7,381 against. Also approved in the April 24 primary, by a vote of 13,467 to 8,966, was the so-called Tennessee Plan. Under its terms, Alaskans will elect two Senators and one Representative at their general election Oct. 9 -- officials who, in the event statehood is granted, would be seated as Alaska's delegation in Congress. Nominees for the posts will be picked at party conventions in June.

Tennessee Plan

According to a study by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, six areas later to become states elected Representatives and Senators to Congress before formal admission to statehood: Tennessee, Michigan, Iowa, California, Oregon and Kansas. "At no time," says this study, "was such action considered revolutionary or even excessively 'audacious.' In some quarters it was regarded as clever or unseemly or not quite 'cricket,' but no one apparently became unduly exercised."

- Tennessee -- Adopted a constitution Feb. 6, 1796; in March state assembly picked two Senators, but the Senate refused to recognize them except as "spectators" until state was admitted June 1.
- Michigan -- Adopted a constitution and elected a Representative and two Senators in 1835. They were not seated until state was admitted Jan. 26, 1837.
- Iowa -- Two Representatives elected Oct. 26, 1846, were seated when state was admitted Dec. 28.
- California -- Elected two Representatives and two Senators in 1849. State finally was admitted Sept. 9, 1850, after months of bitter debate over slavery issue.
- Oregon -- Elected one Representative and two Senators in June and July 1858; state admitted Feb. 14, 1859.
- Kansas -- Elected one Representative Dec. 6, 1859, but state was not admitted until Jan. 29, 1861.

Alaskan Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D), who supported adoption of the Tennessee Plan in the April 24 referendum, told CQ he considered the scheme a "one-shot proposition." Bartlett is regarded as a likely choice for one of the three Democratic nominations at the June convention.

In Hawaii, meanwhile, Democrats, who won control of the territorial legislature in 1954, laid plans to push for Congressional approval of an elective governor. Currently the governors of Hawaii and Alaska are appointed by the President and are subject to Interior Department control. Both incumbents are Republicans. Hawaii's Gov. Samuel Wilder King opposes the move to elect the governor on grounds it will weaken the drive for statehood. Bills providing for the election of Alaska's governor have been introduced in Congress in prior years but never have been approved.

Committee Roundup

In This Section..... (May 11-17)

- Senate Unit Pledges to Probe Four Lobbies
- Brownell Testifies on Civil Rights Program
- Government Atomic Insurance Hearing Opens
- Wider Housing Role for Government Urged
- Senate Unit Recommends State Sedition Enforcement

CORRUPT PRACTICES PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Special Senate Committee to Investigate Corrupt Practices. (Weekly Report, p. 339)
ACTION -- May 11 after an executive session Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said his Subcommittee:

Would hold executive hearings "soon" on a request by Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) to look into Bismarck (N.D.) Leader charges about Young's activities regarding the natural gas bill (HR 6645 -- H Rept 992).

Investigate four lobbies "to get a start," two that favored HR 6645 and two that opposed it. He declined to identify the lobby groups.

"Has taken action" to follow up the inquiry by the Senate Select Committee headed by Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) into the \$2,500 campaign contribution offered Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) by the Superior Oil Co. of Los Angeles. (Weekly Report, p. 194)

WORKERS WITHOUT COMPENSATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Executive and Legislative Reorganization Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the use of workers without compensation (WOCs) by government agencies. (Weekly Report, p. 509)

TESTIMONY -- May 15 -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said a Department of Justice study group was "considering the advisability of overall conflict of interest legislation" in place of current statutes. Barnes said he thought each department head was in the best position to judge for his department what outside persons should be allowed to serve in advisory capacities.

He said he knew of only one current "investigation" of conflict of interest -- the Justice Department "is considering the Wenzell proposition." (Adolphe H. Wenzell, involved in the Dixon-Yates power contract, 1955 Almanac, p. 533) Barnes said there should be no blanket removal of persons from government because a firm in which they had an interest might be under some indictment, said there were Members of Congress with interests in indicted companies.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ralph S. Roberts said singer Bing Crosby made recordings for the Forest Service as an unpaid helper. "The public is getting a lot for no investment whatever," he said.

Subcommittee Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.) said "those who have an ax to grind will get an appointment as a WOC in order to do it." He said the Departments were writing specifications "to fit the men."

EQUAL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 14 reported a resolution (S J Res 39) providing for a constitutional amendment to insure equal rights for men and women. The Committee report (S Rept 1991) said S J Res 39 had received "thorough consideration" by the 80th, 81st, 82nd and 83rd Congress, "only to die without action by the House of Representatives.... The proposed amendment would prohibit inequalities under the law on account of sex and thereby complete the movement for equality for women begun by the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment," the report said.

• SEDITION LAWS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 11 reported to the full Committee a bill (S 3617) to authorize the enforcement of state sedition laws with an amendment incorporating portions of S 3603 and S 3143 that would establish rules of interpretation governing the effects of acts of Congress on state laws.

BACKGROUND -- The Supreme Court April 2 ruled out state prosecution for sedition against the federal government except where the "federal government has not occupied the field." (Weekly Report, p. 406) S 3143 and S 3603 and a companion bill in the House (HR 3) were designed to abolish the doctrine of "preemption by implication" through which the Supreme Court invalidates certain state laws, holding the federal government already has occupied the field. (Weekly Report, p. 466)

TESTIMONY -- May 11 -- Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said the Supreme Court was composed of "politicians instead of lawyers." "It's not that they are knowingly helping the Communist cause. It's just that they don't understand what they are doing.... They apparently feel the Court should make laws and not interpret them." McCarthy said "We made a mistake in confirming (Earl Warren) as Chief Justice a man who had no judicial experience and very little legal experience."

Attorney General George Fingold of Massachusetts and Attorney General Louis Wyman of New Hampshire supported S 3603 and S 3617. Fingold said the Supreme Court's April 2 decision meant that 12 or 15 indictments would "go out the window" in Massachusetts.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said all available means should be used to fight Communism, adding, New Hampshire would have "to take the law into its own hands" if threatened by Communist subversion.

CIVIL RIGHTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

HELD HEARINGS -- On civil rights legislation. (Weekly Report, p. 426)

TESTIMONY -- May 16 -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. recommended creation of a bipartisan com-

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mission on civil rights as recommended by President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message (Weekly Report, p. 9); an additional assistant attorney general to head a new civil rights division in the Justice Department; amendment of existing laws to give further protection to those who wanted to vote and additional power to enable the Justice Department to enforce the laws.

Brownell endorsed S 3605 to set up a civil rights commission, S 3604 to create a new civil rights division in the Justice Department and S 3718 and S 3717 to protect voting rights.

He said he had a "grave doubt" about extending the criminal law "into the extraordinarily sensitive and delicate area of civil rights" and therefore would not endorse any legislation so designed. "We are convinced that the proper approach to this most sensitive field would be through civil remedies and procedures," he said.

NARCOTICS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- May 14 reported a bill (S 3760 -- S Rept 1997) to increase penalties for narcotics peddling. The bill would penalize importers and sellers of heroin from a minimum of \$3,000 fine and five years imprisonment for the first offense to the death penalty for the third offense. The death penalty also could be imposed for selling heroin to juveniles. Special penalties also would be provided for marijuana smuggling. Enforcement officials would have such additional authority as the use of wiretapping. (Weekly Report, p. 128)

In its report, the Committee said: "The United States has more narcotics addicts...than any other nation in the western world.... Thirteen percent of the addicts are less than 21 years of age. Drug addiction is contagious.... It is inevitable, therefore, that this contagious problem will increase from year to year unless more effective treatment procedures and facilities are devised and unless improved and strengthened enforcement measures prevent illicit narcotic drugs from being smuggled into and sold in the United States."

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to extend minimum wage laws under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (PL 718, 75th Congress). (Weekly Report, p. 535)

TESTIMONY -- May 11 -- Otto F. Christensen, executive vice president of the Minnesota Employers Assn., opposed the legislation.

May 14 -- Dr. Vera Miller, research associate for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (AFL-CIO), said in a prepared statement submitted to the Subcommittee only 25 states had minimum wage orders for laundry workers, and only 19 states had orders covering cleaning and dyeing workers. "Existing state minimum wage orders, where they exist, have not been effective in establishing decent living standards," she said. "Federal action is obviously needed...."

A.S. Hartung, president of International Wood Workers (AFL-CIO), said the \$1 an hour minimum wage should be increased to \$1.25. Hartung said there were more than 11,000 logging operations in the United States employing 12 people or less exempt from the law.

Mrs. Julia Algase, legislative counsel for the New York Hotel Trades Council, advocated increased coverage in the Act. She said hotel employees were currently at the bottom of the earnings table.

Russell R. Mueller, managing director of the National Retail Hardware Assn., said application of the Act to small stores would cause layoffs in slack seasons.

May 16 -- George R. LeSauvage, representing the National Restaurant Assn., said federal legislation would result in decreased employment both in the industry and in supplying industries, as well as in increased restaurant prices. "It is the opinion of our industry that minimum wage and hour legislation for us must remain a state matter," he said.

Benjamin R. Miller, industrial relations director for the American Trucking Assns. Inc., asked that the exemption from paying overtime to employees working on certain types of carriers be continued in the Act.

Joseph M. Treacy, representing the National Licensed Beverage Assn., said the food and beverage industry was "completely local in character and subject to great variations in conditions from area to area. The welfare of the industry requires local regulation," Treacy said.

CAA NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the Jan. 9 nomination of Charles J. Lowen Jr. as administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration. (Lowen received a recess appointment Dec. 12, 1955.) (Weekly Report, p. 275)

TESTIMONY -- May 10 -- Lowen said he believed the CAA had the authority to deny applications for federal aid to airports where segregation was practiced. Asked by Sen. Thomas A. Wofford (D S.C.) if the CAA had sent out a letter to the effect that federal aid would be withheld in such areas, Lowen said yes, but that the statement did not mean federal aid would be withheld completely.

May 11 -- Albert J. Forte, executive assistant to the administrator, and CAA General Counsel Robert P. Boyle testified on CAA procedures.

May 14 -- Lowen said he considered himself a Presidential appointee responsible to the President. He said Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild told him "they expect me to run the agency, and to bring up the budget I think is needed."

Sen. A.S. (Mike) Monroney (D Okla.) said he feared Lowen would be subservient to "pennypinching policies" of Weeks and Rothschild. (Weekly Report, p. 88)

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 10 -- Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.) said he had gained the impression that Lowen's confirmation would be "a long, bitter battle." He said he had "nothing personal" against Lowen and "no desire to hold up" confirmation, but wanted to study the record fully before voting. Monroney said the Subcommittee would not vote on Lowen before May 23.

* * *

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee and a bill (S 2818) to make the Civil Aeronautics Administration an independent agency. (Weekly Report, p. 275)

TESTIMONY -- May 17 -- Charles A. Parker, executive director of the National Aviation Trades Assn., recommended prompt confirmation of Lowen. Parker also recommended passage of S 2818.

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), said he doubted if independent status would solve aviation's problems. Payne said a cabinet post for air, with its accompanying prestige, was needed to coordinate military and civil aviation.

AVIATION PROBLEMS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the problem of monopoly in the aviation industry. (Weekly Report, p. 538)

May 11 -- Donald Markham, Air Transport Assn. attorney, said the big airlines in the Association do not freeze out travel agents who also sell tickets for non-scheduled airlines. He said the ATA had drawn up such a regulation but it never went into effect.

May 16 -- Subcommittee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) ordered transcripts of the hearings turned over to the Justice Department to see "whether the Air Transport Assn. violated the antitrust laws by cooperating with its members to keep competitors out of the air freight field and in carrying on a campaign to cast discredit on the non-scheduled airliners." Stuart Tipton, ATA president, said his organization would have no objection to the move.

May 17 -- Tipton said the Association was considering charging higher rates for people who reserve seats on airliners but do not show up to use them.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- May 10 the Civil Aeronautics Board said it would investigate airline passenger fares starting in June. It said the investigation was prompted by 1955 financial reports of the 13 trunk line carriers operating within the United States.

REVISED FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

ACTION -- May 11 reported, with amendments, the revised farm bill (HR 10875 -- S Rept 1966). (For major committee amendments, see Weekly Report, p. 538)

According to the majority report, "HR 10875 contains most of the provisions of HR 12 (the farm bill vetoed by President Eisenhower April 16)...the provisions objected to by the President having been either eliminated or modified." A five-man minority, however, said a provision for mandatory supports on feed grains was "the kind of contradiction which caused the President to veto the original farm bill of 1956."

The minority said the feed grain provision would have "the effect of penalizing livestock and poultry producers for the benefit of other producers" and could defeat the purpose of the soil bank by encouraging farmers "to put millions of acres into feed grain production that otherwise would go into the conservation reserve program." Sens. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.), James O. Eastland (D Miss.), George D. Aiken (R Vt.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) and John J. Williams (R Del.) signed the minority report.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- The Senate May 17 began consideration of HR 10875.

FARM CREDIT

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- May 14 unanimously reported, with amendments, a bill (HR 10285 -- H Rept 2160) to provide for increased farmer ownership and control of the farm credit system. HR 10285, which was drafted by the Farm Credit Administration, would provide for the merger of the Production Credit Corporation in the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank in each of the 12 farm credit districts. The merged institution would be known as the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. The government capital in the credit banks would then be retired over a period of years and the banks would become wholly owned by the production credit associations. According to the Committee report, HR 10285 would "make it possible to complete the job of converting all institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration to wholly farmer-owned institutions."

HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On an omnibus housing bill (HR 10157) introduced by Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.). (Weekly Report, p. 536)

TESTIMONY -- May 11 -- Ira S. Robbins, National Housing Conference chairman, said the Conference endorsed most of HR 10157 but felt it did not carry adequate provisions for low rent and public housing.

Charles W. Stevens of the American Legion opposed using 10 percent of the National Service Life Insurance funds to buy up Veterans Administration guaranteed home loans in tight money areas as proposed in HR 10157.

Dr. Hurst R. Anderson -- representing the Council on Education; Assn. of American Colleges; Assn. for Higher Education; National Education Assn.; American Assn. of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities -- endorsed increasing the college loan program from \$500 million to \$750 million as proposed in HR 10157 and opposed increasing the interest rate on federal loans to colleges.

May 14 -- Boris Shishkin, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO housing committee, said Eisenhower Administration housing proposals neglected low income and elderly citizens. He recommended constructing 200,000 federally subsidized public housing units a year.

May 16 -- Cowles Andrus of the Mortgage Financing and Urban Housing Committee of the American Bankers Assn. opposed increasing Federal Housing Administration insurance from 80 percent to 90 percent for rental housing loans and liberalizing terms on relocation housing because it "would tend to encourage unsound credit practices." He said increasing the role of the Federal National Mortgage Assn. in mortgaging as proposed in HR 10157 would be "backward steps." Andrus also opposed investing National Service Life Insurance funds in mortgages and the special provisions for elderly persons in HR 10157, said he favored the elderly housing provisions in HR 9537.

Spokesmen for the National Assn. of Real Estate Boards advocated expanding the Federal National Mortgage Assn. to insure "a continuous and adequate supply of mortgage financing." The Association said public housing was "inherently dangerous to our free society" and should be terminated. It also opposed investing National Service Life Insurance funds in mortgages.

May 17 -- Americans for Democratic Action said guarantees against racial discrimination should be a

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prerequisite for federal housing aid. Edward D. Holland, ADA national director, said the Eisenhower Administration was guilty of "scandalous" neglect of the racial problem in the federal housing program. He recommended building 200,000 low income housing units a year.

FANNIE MAE

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 14 released a staff study on the Federal National Mortgage Assn. stating:

Raising the interest rate on money loaned to member banks by the Federal Reserve Board will have "repercussions upon the housing industry (that) can only be unfavorable."

The Administration's optimism that 1.3 million housing starts will be made in 1956 "is completely unfounded and unwarranted."

Fannie Mae (the FNMA) mortgage prices should be kept in line "with the market prevailing in different areas" but no change in the current Fannie Mae pricing law is necessary.

Banks selling mortgages to Fannie Mae should be required to spend 2 percent instead of 3 percent of the mortgage amount on Fannie Mae stock.

Fannie Mae should be authorized to commit itself to buy mortgages on houses planned but not yet erected "at a price high enough to provide production support to builders and yet sufficiently below the prices offered by the Association for immediate purchase to discourage excessive sales to FNMA."

Ten percent of the National Service Life Insurance funds should be spent by Fannie Mae on buying Veterans Administration guaranteed loans in areas where GI's pay extra high charges to get the loan privileges.

SENATE HOUSING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- May 15 reported a clean bill (S 3855 -- S Rept 2005) to extend and amend laws relating to the provision and improvement of housing, the elimination and prevention of slums and the conservation and development of urban communities. (Weekly Report, p. 536)

Included in the bill were:

A liberalized mortgage-insurance program for the Federal Housing Administration to help the elderly get housing; authorization for the Public Housing Authority to enter into new contracts for loans or annual contributions for up to 810,000 low-rent public-housing units authorized in the Housing Act of 1949.

URBAN RENEWAL

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- May 14 reported a bill (S 3844 -- S Rept 1967) to "provide federal assistance in the rehabilitation and rebuilding of disaster areas such as those affected by recent major floods and hurricanes." S 3844 would "permit federal agencies to extend urban renewal assistance to disaster-affected communities without the application of" certain current requirements, make Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance available in major disaster areas as well as urban renewal areas and authorize federal planning grants to disaster-ridden communities of more than 25,000 population. The

bill would also increase the planning grant authorization from \$5 million to \$10 million.

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- Atomic Energy Joint Committee, BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 9701 and HR 9802) to encourage private development of atomic power by setting a statutory limit on liability for atomic accidents and providing government indemnity or reinsurance to supplement private insurance in such cases.

TESTIMONY -- May 15 -- Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said Congress should authorize a \$500 million federal atomic accident insurance program. Private companies, he said, had offered coverage up to \$65 million for an atomic mishap. Strauss said, "The lack of protection against possible liability in excess of the available commercial insurance constitutes a major deterrent to the development of nuclear power by private industry."

AEC Commissioner Willard F. Libby said that the "worst possible accident" involving a runaway 100,000 kilowatt reactor could cause property damage up to \$200 million, kill between 20 and 50 persons in a populated area and expose up to 500 to "damaging levels of radiation."

C. Rogers McCullough, chairman of AEC advisory committee on reactor safeguards, said, "if a nuclear runaway is once started, no human being can respond rapidly enough to stop it. One must recognize that the best known (safety) devices are not infallible. It can be definitely expected that there will be reactor accidents even though the utmost is done to prevent them."

May 16 -- Ambrose B. Kelly, Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Cos. general counsel, said "despite the efforts of the insurance industry, which has organized three...syndicates for atomic energy risks with a capacity beyond that ever offered industry...the lack of complete protection against crushing financial loss is a brake on our entire atomic power program."

Kelly said a government indemnity program should apply "equally to both government and private atomic installations." The indemnity program "should apply only after private insurance has been exhausted," Kelly said. Claims should be handled by private companies. The fee should be "sufficient...to finance an adequate program of inspection" to see that safety rules were carried out.

H.R. Searing, chairman of the board of Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y., said the insurance problem should "be resolved in order to encourage interested companies to go forward."

May 17 -- Willis Gale, Commonwealth Edison Co. chairman, said his company's 180,000 kilowatt nuclear power plant to be built near Chicago -- the largest yet planned -- would be ready for trial operation July 1, 1960, or "three months ahead of the AEC deadline." Gale said the government should "solve the problem of third party liability from a major nuclear catastrophe."

TELEVISION INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On television. (Weekly Report, p. 478)

TESTIMONY -- May 14 -- Bill Hoover of Ada, Okla., manager of TV station KTEN, said "local and area tele-

vision stations are being strangled to death. They are being deprived of any save the few crumbs from the advertising dollar pie." He said the big networks sold advertising on the basis of coverage maps which were "theoretical in scope...and in many instances...basically misrepresentations of coverage."

Peter J. Rotondo of New York City, owner of an independent TV production studio, said his company was "being squeezed out of TV as an independent scenery supply contractor because "the TV networks don't want any independent factors in the production, directing, designing or staging of shows to be seen over their networks.... They want...a complete monopoly over both the exhibition and production of everything that will be televised over their facilities."

David Steinberg, president of Imperial Scenic Studios of Ft. Lee, N.J., said his business volume in 1954 started to drop "as the networks began to do all their own work and vie strongly for the non-network produced shows." His gross business dropped from \$345,575.94 in 1953 to \$215,906.22 in 1954, and to \$71,437.99 in 1955, he said.

May 15 -- Murray Carpenter of Bangor, Maine, owner of TV station WTWO a Columbia Broadcasting System affiliate station, said the Committee should not "tamper with the vitals of networking.... The networks have evolved a method of operation that is nothing short of marvelous...have brought more television programs to more homes more rapidly than the wildest enthusiasts would have predicted a few years ago."

Henry B. Walker, Jr. of Evansville, Ind. executive of On the Air, Inc., owners of two radio stations said "a large segment of the radio industry" was in a "desperate economic plight...resulting from the short-sighted and unrealistic policies of the FCC."

FOREIGN AID

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- May 17 rejected President Eisenhower's request for long-term foreign aid authority, and agreed instead on a statement of intent to continue foreign aid as long as necessary to fight Communism. The Committee also: voted to cut in half the \$200 million the President asked for two special economic aid funds for Asia and the Middle East, lumping the two together into a single \$100 million fund; combined the single fund with the \$143 million proposed for economic development assistance for other parts of the world. The Committee said this aid should be available only on a loan basis or in the form of agricultural commodities. It also voted to bar foreign aid to any country that shipped to the Communist bloc goods considered by the U.S. to be too strategic to trade.

The Committee May 16 rejected the President's request for authority to transfer up to \$200 million in Mutual Security funds at his discretion from one program to another. (His present limit is \$50 million). The committee also: rejected Eisenhower's request to spend up to \$40 million of his \$100 million discretionary fund in any one country, but voted the fund for another year; authorized up to \$500 billion in insurance guarantees against expropriation of private investments by foreign governments.

* * *

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 10082) to extend the Mutual Security Program through fiscal 1957. (Weekly Report, p. 504)

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

- May 21 Select Small Business, Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee -- Movie industry.
- 21 Select Small Business, Aircraft Industry Subcommittee -- At Los Angeles on problems of small business in procuring aircraft subcontracts.
- 22 Finance -- Executive session on HR 7225 to amend social security regulations.
- 22 Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell on the Fair Labor Standards Act.
- 22 Judiciary, Special Subcommittee -- Nomination of Charles E. Whittaker as U.S. Circuit Court Judge (Eighth Circuit).
- 22 Select Small Business, Military Procurement Subcommittee -- Military procurement.
- 23 Interior and Insular Affairs and Foreign Relations Committees -- Joint meeting on the Columbia River and other U.S.-Canadian problems.
- 23 Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee -- HR 9424, S 3341, S 3424 to amend the Clayton Act regarding mergers.
- 24 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Special Subcommittee -- S 2643 to exempt utilities from the 1935 Public Utility Holding Company Act.
- 24 Interior and Insular Affairs, Minerals, Materials and Fuels Subcommittee -- U.S. mineral purchasing program.
- 28 Foreign Relations, Special Subcommittee -- S Res 85, S Res 86 to create and operate a world food bank.

HOUSE

- May 21 Banking and Currency -- HR 10157, omnibus housing bill.
- 21 Education and Labor, Special Subcommittee -- At Los Angeles on musicians' trust funds.
- 21 Ways and Means -- Executive session on report of its Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems Subcommittee on excise taxes.
- 22 Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- Presidential Advisory Committee Report on Transport Policy and Organization.
- 23 Interior and Insular Affairs, Mines and Mining Subcommittee -- Phosphate legislation.
- 23 Education and Labor, Special Subcommittee -- HR 10119, HR 11113, HR 11119 and HR 11234 to allow an injured person covered by the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to sue a third party for damages despite acceptance of compensation for the injury.
- 25 Government Operations -- Establishing a U.S. Department of Peace.

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TESTIMONY -- May 14 -- Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson said that any substantial cut in the Administration's request for \$4.9 billion in foreign aid funds would constitute a "serious risk" to our defenses. A reduction of foreign aid would necessitate "a complete re-evaluation of our own international position and of our own military budget," he said. With the aid program the United States is "helping to support about 200 divisions in the armies of our allies," a force "several times the strength of our own army," said Wilson.

Chairman Arthur W. Radford of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said: "The military assistance program...this year amounts to about \$3 billion. This is substantially larger than last year's request.... The reduced requests of last year were permitted by a sizeable backlog which enabled us to maintain a steady flow of military assistance deliveries to recipient nations. Gauged by the current situation and by the increasing demands of technological advance...this year's request is not excessive... Any substantial reduction...would have seriously adverse effects upon the continued building of military strength in the free world.... The program is austere to the degree that any major reduction would require a complete restudy of our own military program (which) is based upon the assumption that we will have capable allies."

STATE DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations.

ACTION -- May 16 reported a study (H Rept 2172) on "Administrative Management of the Department of State." It said:

The Department's management was so "woefully weak" that in practice "there are now five State Departments instead of one."

The Department's handling of funds was "incredible" and caused a series of financial crises which force the halting of programs already begun or the "serious curtailment of others."

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- May 16 resumed voting on provisions of HR 7225, social security bill. (Weekly Report, p. 539) The Committee tentatively voted down a food stamp plan introduced by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) and also rejected an amendment by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) to increase the federal share of state old-age assistance payments from \$35 to \$42. The Committee approved amendments to allow policemen and firemen under retirement systems in North Carolina, South Carolina and South Dakota to obtain coverage under social security. It also approved an amendment to withhold benefits from aliens if they become residents of a foreign country, unless the native country of the alien pays benefits under its system to citizens living in the United States.

HIGHWAY LEGISLATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 10660 -- S Rept 1965) to build up the nation's highways. (Weekly Report, p. 539)

TESTIMONY -- May 17 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said he "heartily" endorsed pay-as-you-build financing for highways but felt the House-

passed version of HR 10660 "falls far short" of that type of financing. Humphrey said the revenue provisions of HR 10660 would bring in more money than was earmarked for expenditure, 1957 through 1959, but "there would be 10 successive years with an excess of expenditures over receipts, with annual deficiencies of from \$500 million to \$800 million in most of these years. The cumulative deficiency in the trust fund would begin in the sixth year, 1962, and would exceed \$4.7 billion by 1969. This would be made good only in the last three years, 1970-71-72." He said no provision was made in the House-passed bill to allocate funds to the primary, secondary and urban federal-aid roads in 1970-71-72. Despite plans to pour unexpended money from previous federal-aid appropriations and excess money from the National System of Interstate Highways program into the federal-aid highway fund, Humphrey estimated failing to make specific allocations would leave the program \$1.4 billion short. He added that financing for the extra 2,500 miles of interstate highways authorized in the Senate version of HR 10660 has not been provided for, an expenditure he estimated at \$1.7 billion.

"To eliminate the prospective deficits under either the House bill or alternative Senate plan," Humphrey said, "I urge that the bill be amended to permit allocation of funds to be so timed that the estimated expenditures from the allocations will not exceed the estimated available amounts in the trust funds."

Stating he had no objection to the proposed new taxes, Humphrey said diversion of excise taxes "which have always been regarded as part of the general revenue means that these amounts must be made up in the general budget by new taxes or by a continuation of old taxes which might otherwise be reduced.... The dedication (to highways) of the existing gasoline and diesel fuel taxes is reasonable because they have come to be regarded as available for highway expenditures.... But the tire, tube, truck and bus taxes are included in our regular excise tax program and have always been considered as part of the general revenue.... Their diversion to pay for highways is not really consistent with pay-as-you-build financing."

Humphrey also said he did not agree with the Federal Reserve Board decision to hike the interest rate on money it loans member banks. "I would have let natural conditions take their course," he said.

The Cummins Engine Co. of Columbus, Ind., declaring its statement represented the views of companies which manufactured 80 percent of the new automotive diesel engines in the U.S. in 1955, said "if additional taxes are necessary, a uniform across-the-board increase on all types of automotive fuel should be levied," not a higher one for diesel oil than for gasoline.

Spokesmen for the National Coal Assn., National Lumber Manufacturers Assn. and the American Pulpwood Assn. said exemptions from tax hikes on highway user items should extend to all those who did not use the public roads.

DENIES SPYING

Frank Coe, secretary of the International Monetary Fund from 1946-52, May 15 before the Senate Judiciary, Internal Security Subcommittee said "I never at any time engaged in espionage." Coe invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked by the Subcommittee Dec. 3, 1952, if he engaged in espionage.

Floor Action

In This Section.....

- Senate Authorizes State Development of Niagara River
- Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill Approved
- House Passes Agriculture Department Appropriation

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION

The House May 7 passed, by voice vote without amendment, a bill (HR 11177) to appropriate fiscal 1957 funds for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration. As passed by the House, the bill carried total appropriations of \$1,983,512,568, which was \$3,789,700 less than President Eisenhower requested and \$1,088,516,470 more than appropriated for fiscal 1956. The bulk of the increase was earmarked for replenishment of Commodity Credit Corp. funds. The bill also authorized loans of up to \$359,300,000, principally to finance extension of rural telephone and electric service and farm ownership and subsistence projects.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee May 11 reported HR 11177 (H Rept 2148). The Committee cut \$10.8 million from the funds requested for the Agricultural Research Service, including an \$8.9 million reduction in funds for construction of an animal disease laboratory at Beltsville, Md. The Committee increased funds available for the school lunch program \$16.8 million over budget requests.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 11177 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Agricultural Research Service	\$ 131,069,708
Extension Service	53,265,000
Farmer Cooperative Service	550,000
Soil Conservation Service	97,232,000
Agricultural Conservation Program Service	217,500,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	127,100,000
Foreign Agricultural Service	3,600,000
Commodity Exchange Authority	780,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	103,600,000
Federal crop insurance	6,210,000
Rural Electrification Administration	8,500,000
Farmers' Home Administration	26,405,000
Office of General Counsel	2,700,000
Office of Secretary	2,500,000
Office of Information	1,325,000
Library	725,000
Commodity Credit Corp., restoration of capital impairment	929,287,178
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	271,163,682
TOTAL	\$1,983,512,568

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 11177:

Authorized \$145.3 million for rural electrification loans, \$49.5 million for loans under the rural telephone program and \$164.5 million for loans under the programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Set a limit of \$6,356,000 on the amount of corporate funds the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative purposes.

DEBATE -- May 14 -- Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- "This being an appropriation bill, we cannot change the law governing cotton acreage or corn acreage; we cannot do anything in this bill toward price stabilization. There are many things we cannot do to correct situations that bother those engaged in agriculture. The thing we can do is try to give thought to those programs that may be of slight benefit in meeting the problems we have today."

DEPENDENTS' MEDICAL CARE

The Senate May 14 passed by voice vote and returned to the House a bill (HR 9429) to provide a uniform and expanded program of medical care for dependents of members of the uniformed services. A committee amendment in the nature of a substitute for the House-passed bill was accepted by voice vote. The principal new feature of the bill would authorize the Secretary of Defense to provide medical care in civilian hospitals for wives and children of active-duty personnel.

BACKGROUND -- HR 9429 was passed by the House March 2. (Weekly Report, p. 278) It was reported by the Senate Armed Services Committee April 30 (S Rept 1878). The major changes made by the Committee deleted a provision permitting the Secretary of Defense to provide medical care in civilian facilities for retired personnel and their dependents and eliminated parents from the definition of eligible dependents.

President Eisenhower April 10 urged enactment of HR 9429 as one of several legislative proposals designed to stop turnover of manpower in the armed forces.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 9429: Defined dependents' legal entitlement to medical care on a uniform basis throughout the U.S. uniformed services, including the Coast Guard and Public Health Service.

Defined eligible dependents as wives, unmarried children under 21, disabled children over 21 incapable of self-support, children under 23 who are full-time students, and children and remarried widows of deceased personnel.

Authorized medical care for eligible dependents of active and retired members of the services in facilities under the jurisdiction of the services, subject to available facilities.

Directed that medical facilities of any of the services be available to all eligible dependents, regardless of the service affiliation of the dependent's sponsor.

Permitted uniform minimal charges for outpatient care in service facilities, limited to amounts necessary to restrain excessive demands for care.

Directed the Secretary of Defense to establish uniform "fair charges" for inpatient medical care of dependents in service facilities (currently \$1.75 per day).

Limited medical care given dependents in service facilities to diagnosis, treatment of acute medical and surgical conditions, treatment of contagious diseases, immunization and maternity and infant care, except in specified cases.

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Required the Secretary to enter into a medical service insurance or health plan that would provide minimum benefits for wives and children of active-duty personnel at no premium cost to the service member.

Permitted wives and children, under such a plan, to choose medical care in either service or civilian facilities, subject to certain limitations.

Permitted medical and dental care in any service facility for retired service members, subject to available facilities.

DEBATE -- May 14 -- There was no opposition to the bill.

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- Said the bill would "make a definite contribution toward stimulating both enlistments and recruitments in our armed services, and toward reducing the number of resignations from the service, which have in past months given us much concern."

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) -- Said the provision authorizing medical care for dependents in civilian facilities "is almost revolutionary...one of the most unusual experiments to be conducted by the government which has ever come to my attention.... It is in effect, the government undertaking to apply something similar to the Blue Cross" to the dependents of servicemen.

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- "It is my opinion that within the bill there is the framework of what could lead to the socializing of the great medical profession.... I do not believe it is intended to, or if soundly administered will lead to that...."

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

The House and Senate May 16, by voice votes, agreed to the conference report (H Rept 2149) on HR 10004, the second supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1956. The action cleared the bill for the President.

As it went to the White House the bill carried total appropriations of \$852,414,896. Deleted was a Senate provision appropriating \$3.5 million for construction of a new generating unit at the John Sevier Steam Plant, part of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The money had been put in the bill by the Senate after its Appropriations Committee held that TVA should come to Congress for approval of all construction jobs except for replacement. Money to start the \$28 million unit had been left out of the House bill on grounds that TVA could use its power revenues for such work. The conference committee upheld the House position.

BACKGROUND -- As passed by the House March 21, HR 10004 carried appropriations of \$795,768,823. The Senate, which passed the bill April 12, increased this amount to \$838,864,176. (Weekly Report, p. 431)

The conference committee reported HR 10004 May 11. The committee deleted a \$10 million appropriation for the school lunch program inserted by the Senate. It also reinserted a House provision, deleted by the Senate, appropriating \$30 million for maritime operating-differential subsidies.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 10004 appropriated the following funds:

Agriculture	\$ 6,266,220
Commerce	153,428,000
General government matters	396,000
Independent offices	236,579,300

Interior	\$ 17,969,500
Labor and Health, Education and Welfare	114,020,000
Public works	15,610,000
State, Justice and Judiciary	3,950,690
Treasury and Post Office	19,750,000
Legislative	979,149
Claims and judgment	2,367,341
Increased pay	281,098,696
TOTAL	\$852,414,896

HOUSE

The House May 16, by voice vote, agreed to the conference report on HR 10004 and sent the legislation to the Senate.

DEBATE -- May 16 -- Debate centered on the question of Congressional approval for TVA construction.

Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "...if TVA is to be permitted to apply these power revenues to the building of additional steam plants, then they will be accomplishing the same thing by indirectness that the Congress has said in recent years time and again that they cannot do, which is to require the taxpayers all over the country to build further steam-producing facilities in the Tennessee Valley."

Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.) -- "...the opponents of TVA are against appropriating any money for it. They are against TVA's standing on its own feet through the issuance of revenue bonds. They are against its using its own resources...how is it possible for the Administration to keep its commitment to TVA, which was to do nothing which would impair its efficiency, without at least permitting it to use one or the other of these methods of financing?"

SENATE

The Senate May 16 agreed to the conference report by voice vote and sent the bill to the President.

DEBATE -- May 16 -- Styles Bridges (R N.H.) -- "If the Members of the Senate do not want to see the Congress...gradually stripped of its powers one by one...they should take stock of the question involved, because it establishes the principle that the Congress has no more to say about the use of money in the building of TVA plants."

Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "This is one of the few instances of a principle being involved in an appropriation bill. In most cases it is a question of what is the proper amount to appropriate. In this instance the question is whether Congress should give up its right to approve an extension."

NIAGARA REDEVELOPMENT

The Senate May 16 passed after three days' debate, by a 48-39 roll-call vote, an amended bill (S 1823) to give New York State authority to construct and operate a power project at Niagara Falls. The Senate defeated, by a 38-48 roll-call vote, a recommittal motion by Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.). The project is designed to generate 10 billion kilowatt hours of energy a year, cost an estimated \$440 million. (For voting, see chart, p. 580)

BACKGROUND -- S 1823 was reported (S Rept 1408) by the Senate Public Works Committee Jan. 19. The Committee's Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors Subcom-

mittee and the House Public Works Committee held hearings in 1955 on rival proposals for Niagara power development, but no bill was sent to the floor. In its report, the Senate Committee said the New York State Power Authority was "willing and eager" to proceed with the project, without cost to the federal government. "Its extreme profitability is assured in advance," the report said. The report said a bill (S 6) for development by private enterprise "reverses a national policy of half a century." (1955 Almanac, p.452; Weekly Report, p. 81, 303)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the House, S 1823, the Niagara Redevelopment Act of 1956:

Provided that the New York State Power Authority, in contracting for disposition of project power, give equal preference to: counties and municipalities; state departments and agencies; rural electric cooperatives and defense agencies.

Stipulated that the Power Authority make flexible arrangements in its contracts with private utility companies so sufficient power would be available to meet the future needs of preference customers.

Directed the Power Authority to obtain use of necessary transmission lines by contract, lease, purchase or construction.

Stipulated that "a reasonable portion" of power be made available to neighboring states within economic transmission distance; the Federal Power Commission would determine the portion of power to be available in case of disagreement.

Directed that project power be sold and distributed primarily for the benefit of the people, particularly domestic and rural consumers, at the lowest possible cost, to encourage the widest possible use.

Provided that when power was sold for resale, contracts must include provisions for establishing resale rates, to be approved by the Power Authority.

Directed the Power Authority, in cooperation with the appropriate state agency, to construct a scenic drive and park on the United States side of the Niagara River at a maximum cost of \$15 million. The cost was to be considered a part of the net investment, and plans were to be approved by the Federal Power Commission.

Authorized the Federal Power Commission to issue a license for the project to the New York State Power Authority, subject to terms of the Federal Power Act.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Direct the New York State Power Authority to reimburse the federal government for its expenditures for remedial works at Niagara Falls (approximately \$6,400,000); May 16. Voice vote.

DEBATE -- May 14 -- Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) -- Said during his 10 years as governor of New York "there never was a time when the private utilities were not using every device to gain control of the remaining undeveloped power of the Niagara."

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Said completion of the power project would add threefold to the total amount of power, "in addition to getting for ourselves some of the potential power now used by Canada."

May 15 -- Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Said he was "unalterably opposed to S 1823" because: it was "in direct conflict with the law and policy" of New York State; it would "discriminate against over 95 percent of" the state's residents by granting a preference "to the few isolated cooperatives and municipally operated power

plants scattered throughout the state;" every segment of the state's economy was opposed to it. He said the bill should be returned to committee...to "work out some kind of compromise.... We have no business trying to pass a bill which, based on our past experience, we know will not be acceptable to the House of Representatives."

Norris Cotton (R N.H.) -- Said "it is simply a question of private versus government enterprise and I believe in private enterprise." He said the remedial works in the Niagara River should be paid for by the power project and not "loaded onto the taxpayers."

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.) -- Said people in New York and New England had "about the most outrageously high electric rates of any group of consumers in the entire United States," and it was "high time" to give them lower rates.

May 16 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Said S 1823 was "weak, objectionable and discriminatory."

Lehman -- Said the proposal to recommit the bill was "merely a device to give the benefit of this great resource...to the private utility companies."

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- Said the bill's preference provision "is inclined toward socialism, insofar as the distribution of power is concerned."

SUGAR QUOTAS

The House and Senate May 17 adopted by voice vote a conference report (H Rept 2174) on a bill (HR 7030) to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 to provide a new distribution of sugar marketing quotas among domestic and foreign producers. The bill would grant United States producers a larger share of the domestic market.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7030 was passed by the House July 30, 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 173) An amended version was passed by the Senate Feb. 8. (Weekly Report, p. 168) The conference report was filed May 12.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted by Congress and sent to the President, HR 7030:

Extended through Dec. 31, 1960, the Sugar Act of 1948.

Provided that any increase in U.S. consumption above 8,350,000 tons annually would be supplied 55 percent by domestic producers (instead of the 50-50 percentage in the original House version and 100 percent in current law).

Apportioned the first 165,000 tons by which domestic quotas could be increased as follows: 51.5 percent to the domestic beet area; 48.5 percent to the mainland cane area; the next 20,000 tons to Puerto Rico; the next 3,000 tons to the Virgin Islands. (The House version allocated the first 188,000 tons of increase to the various areas in proportion to their existing share in the sugar quota.)

Provided that subsequent increases in domestic quotas be shared proportionately among all domestic producing areas, including Hawaii.

Continued existing fixed quotas for domestic and Philippine growers.

FOREIGN QUOTAS

Allotted 45 percent of U.S. sugar requirements exceeding 8,350,000 tons as follows after 1956: Cuba, 29.59 percent; Peru, 4.33 percent; Dominican Republic, 4.95 percent; Mexico, 5.10 percent; other foreign countries,

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1.03 percent. Percentage of the foreign quota for each country would be: Cuba, 93.75 percent; Peru, 2.3 percent; Dominican Republic, 1.75 percent; Mexico, 1.2 percent; others, 1.0 percent.

(House and Senate bills provided these percentages of the foreign quota for the four years: House -- Cuba, 92.4; Peru, 2.5; Dominican Republic, 2.6; Mexico, 1.4; Others, 1.1. Senate -- Cuba, 94.4; Peru, 2.2; Dominican Republic, 1.2; Mexico, 1.2; Others, 1.0)

Continued the existing foreign share of allotments up to 8,350,000 tons -- Cuba 96 percent; other foreign countries, 4 percent.

Set up this system for proration of the 4 percent quota for 1957 and subsequent years:

Countries that exported less than 1,000 tons of sugar during 1953-54 would get a fixed quota equal to their average share in the U.S. market during those years.

Countries that exported between 1,000 and 2,000 tons in 1953-54 would be allotted 3,000 tons.

Countries that exported between 2,000 and 3,000 tons during 1953-54, would receive quotas equal to their average imports in those years, plus 2,000 tons.

Countries that exported between 3,000 and 10,000 tons during 1953-54, would receive quotas equal to their average exports within their quotas in those years.

The balance would be allotted to countries whose exports in 1953 and 1954 exceeded 10,000 tons on the basis of average exports during 1951-54.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Set up a quota curtailment system as a penalty for foreign countries with quotas exceeding 10,000 tons that failed by more than 10 percent to meet their U.S. quotas in order to benefit from higher sugar prices outside the U.S.

Provided that any deficit in a domestic sugar area should be apportioned to other domestic areas, before Cuba would be allowed to fill the quota.

SENATE

The Senate May 17 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report on HR 7030.

DEBATE -- May 17 -- Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- "...this is a good bill.... (It) will enable sugar producers to get rid of the stored up surplus...."

Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The Filipinos were not discriminated against by their omission from participating sugar consumption because "...their participation on the American sugar market is on the basis of a treaty. If the State Department wishes to increase the (Philippine) allotment of sugar...it should...open up the general Philippine treaty and handle it through the regular channels...."

Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) -- "I am especially pleased about (the) provision...(that)...the estimate for this year is in excess of 165,000 tons increase, and consequently, the domestic producers will receive some benefit immediately from this legislation."

HOUSE

The House May 17 agreed, by voice vote, to the conference report on HR 7030.

DEBATE -- Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) -- May 17 -- Although "...there has been an increase in Mexico's

allotment above (the present)...it is...(still)...much too low...We have been very derelict in our treatment of Mexico in this matter of sugar allotment...which would have been to our mutual benefit.

"Mexico is the only country that can deliver sugar to the United States overland.... (Therefore) it is the most secure source of sugar for the U.S.... Mexico...has advanced to third place among the countries of the world as a buyer of U.S. products. In this respect, Cuba occupies eighth place.... Mexico's 1954 purchases...(were) \$630 million of U.S. products, (while) the U.S. bought only \$330 million worth of Mexican products."

E.C. Gathings (D Ark.) -- "The 55-45 agreement reached in conference will go a long way in alleviating the desperate situation which exists in the beet and cane areas in this country. It is nothing but common justice that we allow the domestic growers of cane and beet sugar to have a shade of advantage over the foreign grower. Cuba is entitled...to even more liberal treatment than that contained in this report...\$676 million has been accumulated in balance of payments with the U.S., (because)...Cuba imports more goods...from the U.S. than (we) buy in sugar and other commodities from her. One of the main reasons...the conference has agreed to give 94.75 percent of this 45 percent nondomestic quota of sugar to Cuba over the next four years is that she came to our rescue during the stress and strain of World War II."

W.R. Poage (D Texas) -- "...I have felt that the 50-50 division that we have long had between domestic and foreign growers was rather sound. While I do believe in supporting domestic production at a substantially high figure, I have never believed that you could support production on any crop with unlimited production. Consequently, (I)...thought that we were making a mistake when we attempted in this report to provide as much acreage in the U.S. as the American farmers would use and then support the crop at 98 percent of parity....if we (have) a high support price we ought to accept some restrictions in production, just as we do with all other commodities."

D.C. TRANSIT

The House May 18 passed, by voice vote after lengthy debate, an amended bill (HR 8901) to continue after Aug. 14 the transit franchise in the District of Columbia held by the Capital Transit Co. subject to certain restrictions. The House earlier defeated, by a roll-call vote of 172-161, a move to recommit the measure to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. An earlier standing vote to recommit the bill ended in a 90-90 tie. Passage of HR 8901 subsequently was vacated and HR 8901's provisions were substituted for a Senate-passed bill (S 3073) that was returned to the Senate. (For voting, see chart, p. 578)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate May 9 passed a bill (S 3073) to create a public corporation to provide D.C. with a transportation system. (Weekly Report, p. 541) The President Aug. 14, 1955, signed legislation (PL 389, 84th Congress) revoking the franchise of the Capital Transit Co. and the company's corporate charter effective Aug. 14, 1956. The action was the direct result of a 51-day strike by transit company employees that ended Aug. 21. (1955 Almanac, p. 390)

The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee April 24 reported HR 8901, amended (H Rept 2034). Minority views were filed April 27 by John W. Heselton

(R Mass.) in H Rept 2034, Part 2. The Committee voted to substitute for HR 8901, which called for a public authority to operate D.C. transportation after expiration of the Capital Transit Co. franchise, a provision that the company continue the franchise subject to certain requirements. The requirements included unchanged fares until Aug. 15, 1957, a rate-fixing system based on a "fair and reasonable" return of 6.5 percent to the company but with no guarantee of that return and certain tax relief provisions.

The Committee report said that "for lack of time, if for no other reason, it would be wholly unrealistic to expect that a new private operator could now enter the picture." It opposed a public authority on grounds the authority would possess "broad-sweeping and far-reaching powers."

Heselton's minority report said Congress' decision in 1955 to repeal the franchise "was justified fully in the public interest." He said the managerial policies of the company were "flagrantly contrary to the attitude which should be...held by the operators of a public transportation company." Heselton introduced an alternative bill (HR 10871) to establish an interim public authority for three years.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House and sent to conference, HR 8901:

Extended the existing franchise of the Capital Transit Co. to operate the transportation system of the District of Columbia after Aug. 14, 1956, subject to the following requirements --

Adopt a fixed system for rate-making, based on a "fair and reasonable" profit of 6.5 percent, but with no guarantee of that amount.

Freeze fares at existing levels until Aug. 15, 1957.

Exempt the company from the existing 2 percent gross receipts tax (about \$450,000 annually); grant partial relief from existing motor vehicle fuel taxes.

DEBATE -- May 17 -- John James Flynt Jr. (D Ga.) -- "The only possible way we can provide mass transportation to the people who live in this area after this franchise expires is by the adoption of HR 8901 and its being agreed to by the conferees of this body and the other body."

John L. McMillan (D S.C.) -- "I would dislike very much to have to go back to my district and tell my constituents that I dipped down into the Treasury of the federal government for \$25 million to finance the operation of a transit system here in Washington."

Peter F. Mack Jr. (D Ill.) -- "In our full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of 31 members, we had only two dissenting votes on our recommendation to solve this dilemma. We must enact some legislation, otherwise the people in the District of Columbia will be without transportation on the 14th of August."

DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) -- "The Capital Transit Co., at least under its present management, has no intention of continuing to operate this transit system in the nation's capital. The facts show...that you do not expect a profit to be made from the future operations of the transit system.... Speaking of the burden on the taxpayers about which the opponents of the authority idea complain...from a reading of this bill you will find, by virtue of the tax concessions, there will be at least some \$800,000 revenue for which the District will have to go to tax sources to obtain, which it is now obtaining from the Capital Transit System.... The present management...have obtained what

they wanted to obtain from the business...they now simply want to dispose of it and they want to get the most out of it. I do not blame them for this from a financial standpoint.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) -- "We should not undertake here to set up a public authority...because...if you (do) and some driver of a bus gets fired, he is going to be up here the next morning to see some of you in order to get back his job. You had better stay out of that kind of a mess."

Joel T. Broyhill (R Va.) -- "It is my opinion...that when (the transit) strike occurred...every action taken on the part of the union, the Public Utilities Commission and the D.C. Commissioners were solely to destroy the company and get them out of town rather than to have a peaceful, proper and orderly settlement of the strike."

John D. Dingell (D Mich.) -- "I wish the gentleman would tell me who those people are who are participating in this conspiracy because, frankly, I would like to join them and do what I can to get the Capital Transit Co. out of this city."

Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.) -- "The only excuse given us for passing a bill that strips the people of the District of Columbia as naked as an oak tree in December is that unless we do...there will be no local transportation after Aug. 14. That is what you might call bluffing big at poker.... There was a time when pirates tried the bluff on the American people. Is not this a time to remember our reply.... 'Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute'.... There is not anything that can be picked out of a pocket that is overlooked in this bill."

REVISED FARM PROGRAM

Amid a shower of amendments, the Senate May 17 began consideration of the revised omnibus farm bill (HR 10875) and agreed to limit debate and start voting May 18. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), ranking minority member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee, said the bill would be acceptable to the Administration if some changes were made in the mandatory supports for feed grains "and one or two other things." (For Senate committee action, see p. 569)

In their first vote, Senators adopted an amendment by Milton R. Young (R N.D.) to authorize sale of up to 100 million bushels of government-owned wheat at cut prices for livestock feed. The roll-call vote was 49-31. Opposing the proposal on the grounds it would mean "cheap livestock feed" and lower prices for corn, oats, barley and grain sorghums were Senators from states producing grains other than wheat. Supporting the proposal were legislators from wheat producing states and states with dairy, poultry and livestock industries.

By voice vote, amendments were accepted to: Freeze price support levels for wheat, corn and peanuts for one year, instead of two.

Permit normal crop production on land used by the government for wildlife refuges.

Prohibit land diverted to the soil bank to be used for production of any crop or other food or feed product; a producer violating this provision would have to pay back all soil bank payments made to him during the crop year and would forfeit his right to further payments.

An amendment offered by John J. Williams (R Del.) that sought to knock out mandatory price supports for oats, barley, rye, grain sorghums and corn produced outside the commercial corn area was rejected on a 39-44 roll-call vote.

CQ House Vote 26.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote No. 50)

Motion to Recommit Bill to Authorize Return Of D:C.'s Transit Co. to Owners Rejected

26. D.C. Transit (HR 8901), amended. Return franchise of the Capital Transit Co., District of Columbia, to owners. Heselton (R Mass.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected, 161-172. (See story, p. 576)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	TOTAL	DEMOCRAT	REPUBLICAN
Vote No.	26	26	26
Yea	161	95	66
Nay	172	76	96

	26	26	26		26
ALABAMA		Los Angeles County		IDAHO	
3 Andrews D . . .	N	23 Doyle D . . .	Y	4 Flynt D . . .	N
1 Boykin D . . .	N	21 Hiestand R . . .	N	3 Forrester D . . .	N
7 Elliott D . . .	Y	25 Hillings R . . .	N	9 Landrum D . . .	N
2 Grant D . . .	N	20 Hinshaw R . . .	N	7 Lamham D . . .	Y
9 Hudlestton D . . .	Y	19 Hollifield D . . .	Y	2 Pilcher D . . .	N
8 Jones D . . .	N	22 Holt R . . .	?	1 Preston D . . .	N
5 Rains D . . .	Y	18 Hosmer R . . .	Y	6 Vinson D . . .	N
4 Roberts D . . .	N	16 Jackson R . . .	N	2 Budge R . . .	N
6 Selden D . . .	N	17 King D . . .	Y	1 Frost D . . .	Y
ARIZONA		24 Lipscomb R . . .	N	ILLINOIS	
1 Rhodes R . . .	Y	15 McDonough R . . .	Y	16 Allen R . . .	N
2 Udall D . . .	Y	26 Roosevelt D . . .	✓	17 Arends R . . .	N
ARKANSAS		COLORADO		19 Chipferfield R . . .	N
1 Gathings D . . .	N	4 Aspinall D . . .	Y	25 Gray D . . .	Y
4 Harris D . . .	N	3 Chenoweth R . . .	N	21 Mack D . . .	N
5 Hays D . . .	N	2 Hill R . . .	N	15 Mason R . . .	?
2 Mills D . . .	N	1 Rogers D . . .	Y	24 Price D . . .	Y
6 Norrell D . . .	N	CONNECTICUT		14 Vacancy . . .	
3 Trimble D . . .	N	3 Cratella R . . .	Y	20 Simpson R . . .	N
CALIFORNIA		1 Dodd D . . .	Y	22 Springer R . . .	N
7 Allen R . . .	X	4 Moran R . . .	Y	18 Velde R . . .	X
6 Baldwin R . . .	Y	5 Patterson R . . .	Y	23 Vunsell R . . .	N
2 Engle D . . .	Y	AL Sadiak R . . .	Y	Chicago-Cook County	
10 Gubser R . . .	N	2 Seely-Brown R . . .	Y	7 Bowler D . . .	✓
14 Hagen D . . .	Y	DELAWARE		12 Boyle D . . .	Y
11 Johnson R . . .	X	AL McDowell D . . .	✓	13 Church R . . .	Y
4 Maillard R . . .	Y	FLORIDA		1 Dewson D . . .	Y
8 Miller D . . .	✓	2 Bennett D . . .	Y	8 Gordon D . . .	Y
3 Moss D . . .	Y	1 Cramer R . . .	N	10 Hoffman R . . .	✓
29 Phillips R . . .	Y	4 Fascell D . . .	N	5 Kuczenski D . . .	Y
1 Scudder R . . .	X	7 Haley D . . .	N	4 McVey R . . .	Y
5 Shelley D . . .	Y	5 Harlong D . . .	N	3 Murray D . . .	Y
27 Shappard D . . .	✓	8 Mathew D . . .	N	6 O'Brien D . . .	Y
12 Stak D . . .	Y	6 Rogers D . . .	N	2 O'Hara D . . .	Y
13 Teague R . . .	N	3 Sikes D . . .	N	11 Sheehan R . . .	?
28 Utz R . . .	?	GEORGIA		9 Yates D . . .	Y
30 Wilson R . . .	?	8 Blitch D . . .	N	INDIANA	
9 Younger R . . .	Y	10 Brown D . . .	N	4 Adair R . . .	N
		5 Davis D . . .	X	5 Beamer R . . .	?

CQ House Vote 26.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll-Call Vote No. 50)

	26	26	26	26		
6 Morrison D . . .	X	NEBRASKA	2 Fountain D . . .	X		
5 Passman D . . .	N	2 Chase R . . .	N	5 Richards D . . .	N	
7 Thompson D . . .	N	3 Harrison R . . .	?	2 Riley D . . .	X	
3 Willis D . . .	X	4 Miller R . . .	N	1 Rivers D . . .	X	
MAINE		1 Weaver R . . .	N	12 Shuford D . . .	X	
1 Hale R . . .	N	NEVADA	AL Burdick R . . .	Y		
3 McIntire R . . .	N	AL Young R . . .	N	AL Krueger R . . .	N	
2 Nelson R . . .	?	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	SOUTH DAKOTA		
2 Devereux R . . .	Y	2 Bass R . . .	Y	2 Berry R . . .	N	
4 Fallon D . . .	Y	1 Merrow R . . .	N	1 Lovre R . . .	N	
7 Friedel D . . .	Y	NEW JERSEY	9 Ashley D . . .	Y		
3 Gammie D . . .	Y	11 Addazio D . . .	Y	14 Ayres R . . .	Y	
6 Hyde R . . .	Y	3 Auchincloss R . . .	Y	13 Bounhart R . . .	Y	
5 Lankford D . . .	✓	8 Canfield R . . .	Y	8 Beits R . . .	Y	
1 Miller R . . .	N	5 Frelinghuysen R . . .	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. R . . .	Y	
MASSACHUSETTS		2 Hand R . . .	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. R . . .	Y	
6 Bates R . . .	Y	12 Kean R . . .	N	16 Bow R . . .	Y	
2 Belond D . . .	Y	9 Olmets R . . .	N	7 Brown R . . .	Y	
10 Curtis R . . .	N	10 Rodino D . . .	Y	5 Clevenger R . . .	N	
4 Donohue D . . .	Y	13 Steminski D . . .	Y	20 Feighan D . . .	✓	
1 Hazelton R . . .	Y	4 Thompson D . . .	Y	18 Hays D . . .	✓	
7 Lane D . . .	?	14 Tumulty D . . .	✓	15 Henderson R . . .	Y	
8 Macdonald D . . .	Y	7 Widnall R . . .	Y	2 Hess R . . .	Y	
14 Martin R . . .	N	6 Williams D . . .	Y	10 Jenkins R . . .	N	
12 McCormack D . . .	✓	1 Wolverton R . . .	N	19 Kirwan D . . .	✓	
9 Nicholson R . . .	N	NEW MEXICO	4 McCulloch R . . .	Y		
11 O'Neill D . . .	Y	AL Dempsey D . . .	N	17 McGregor R . . .	?	
3 Philbin D . . .	Y	AL Fernandez D . . .	N	23 Minshall R . . .	Y	
5 Rogers R . . .	X	NEW YORK	6 Polk D . . .	Y		
13 Wiggleworth R . . .	N	3 Becker R . . .	N	3 Schenck R . . .	N	
MICHIGAN		37 Cole R . . .	?	1 Scherer R . . .	N	
12 Bennett R . . .	Y	2 Derouin R . . .	?	21 Vanik R . . .	Y	
8 Bentley R . . .	N	26 Gamble R . . .	X	12 Vorys R . . .	Y	
10 Cederberg R . . .	?	27 Gwin R . . .	X	OKLAHOMA		
18 Dandene R . . .	X	32 Kearney R . . .	Y	3 Albert D . . .	N	
5 Ford R . . .	Y	38 Keating R . . .	Y	1 Belcher R . . .	N	
6 Hayworth D . . .	Y	33 Kilburn R . . .	Y	2 Edmondson D . . .	✓	
4 Hoffman R . . .	X	40 Miller R . . .	X	5 Jarman D . . .	N	
3 Johansen R . . .	Y	30 O'Brien D . . .	Y	4 Steed D . . .	?	
11 Knox R . . .	Y	39 Ostertag R . . .	Y	6 Wickensham D . . .	?	
2 Meader R . . .	Y	42 Pillion R . . .	?	OREGON		
9 Thompson R . . .	Y	41 Radwan R . . .	?	2 Coan R . . .	N	
7 Wolcott R . . .	Y	43 Reed R . . .	?	4 Ellsworth R . . .	?	
Detroit-Wayne County		35 Riehman R . . .	N	3 Green D . . .	Y	
13 Diggs D . . .	Y	28 St. George R . . .	✓	1 Norblad R . . .	N	
15 Dingell D . . .	Y	36 Tabor R . . .	Y	PENNSYLVANIA		
17 Griffiths D . . .	Y	31 Taylor R . . .	✓	30 Holland D . . .	Y	
16 Lesinski D . . .	Y	1 Wainwright R . . .	?	17 Bush R . . .	N	
1 Machnowicz D . . .	Y	29 Wharton R . . .	N	10 Corrigan R . . .	Y	
14 Rabut D . . .	?	34 Williams R . . .	N	25 Clark D . . .	N	
MINNESOTA		New York City	29 Corbett R . . .	Y		
7 Anderson R . . .	?	8 Anfuso D . . .	✓	9 Dague R . . .	N	
1 Andreasen R . . .	N	5 Bosch R . . .	N	28 Eberhardt D . . .	✓	
8 Blatnik D . . .	Y	24 Buckley D . . .	✓	17 Fenton R . . .	N	
5 Judd R . . .	N	11 Cellier D . . .	✓	11 Flood D . . .	✓	
9 Knutson D . . .	Y	17 Coultard R . . .	N	27 Fulton R . . .	Y	
6 Marshall D . . .	Y	20 Davidson D . . .	✓	23 Gavin R . . .	Y	
4 McCarthy D . . .	Y	7 Delaney D . . .	Y	7 James R . . .	?	
2 O'Hara R . . .	?	23 Dollinger D . . .	Y	24 Kearns R . . .	X	
3 Wier D . . .	Y	18 Donovan D . . .	✓	21 Kelley D . . .	Y	
MISSISSIPPI		12 Dom R . . .	Y	8 King R . . .	Y	
1 Abernethy D . . .	N	22 Healey D . . .	Y	13 McConnell R . . .	Y	
6 Colmer D . . .	N	25 Finn R . . .	Y	26 Morgan D . . .	Y	
3 Smith D . . .	N	6 Holtzman D . . .	Y	16 Mumma R . . .	N	
2 Whitten D . . .	N	10 Kelly D . . .	Y	19 Quigley D . . .	Y	
4 Williams D . . .	X	9 Keogh D . . .	✓	14 Rhodes D . . .	Y	
5 Winstead D . . .	X	19 Klein D . . .	Y	22 Saylor R . . .	✓	
MISSOURI		4 Lothan R . . .	N	18 Simpson R . . .	N	
5 Bolling D . . .	✓	13 Multer D . . .	Y	20 Van Zandt R . . .	Y	
9 Cannon D . . .	N	16 Powell D . . .	✓	15 Walter D . . .	✓	
8 Camahan D . . .	Y	15 Ray R . . .	N	Philadelphia		
4 Christopher D . . .	Y	14 Rooney D . . .	Y	1 Barnett D . . .	✓	
2 Curtis R . . .	N	21 Zelenko D . . .	Y	3 Byrne D . . .	Y	
6 Hull D . . .	N	9 Alexander D . . .	X	4 Chudoff D . . .	Y	
10 Jones D . . .	N	3 Borden D . . .	X	2 Grenahan D . . .	✓	
1 Karsten D . . .	Y	1 Bonner D . . .	X	5 Green D . . .	Y	
11 Moulder D . . .	✓	7 Carlyle D . . .	X	6 Scott R . . .	Y	
7 Short R . . .	?	5 Chatman D . . .	X	RHODE ISLAND		
3 Sullivan D . . .	Y	4 Cooley D . . .	?	2 Fogarty D . . .	✓	
2 Fjore R . . .	N	8 Deane D . . .	X	1 Forand D . . .	Y	
1 Metcalf D . . .	Y	1 Durham D . . .	X	SOUTH CAROLINA		
MONTANA			4 Ashmore D . . .	N	4 Ashmore D . . .	N
			3 Dam D . . .	N	3 Dam D . . .	N
			6 McMillian D . . .	N	6 McMillian D . . .	N
WYOMING						
					Al. Thomson R . . .	N

CQ Senate Votes 59 through 60.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

New York State Power Authority Given Approval To Develop Power Resources of the Niagara River

59. Niagara Power (S 1823). Authorize New York State development of the Niagara River for power. Bush (R Conn.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected, 38-48, May 16. (See story, p. 574.)

60. Niagara Power (S 1823). Passage of bill. Passed, 48-39, May 16. (See story, p. 574.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

	TOTAL		DEMOCRAT		REPUBLICAN					
	Vote No.	59	60	Vote No.	59	60	Vote No.	59	60	
Yea	38	48		Yea	3	40		Yea	35	8
Nay	48	39		Nay	43	6		Nay	5	33

	59	60		59	60		59	60		59	60
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEBRASKA			ROHDE ISLAND		
Hill D.....	N	Y	Hickenlooper R...	Y	N	Curtis R.....	Y	N	Green D.....	N	Y
Sparkman D....	N	Y	Martin R.....	Y	N	Hruska R.....	Y	N	Pastore D.....	N	Y
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEVADA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Goldwater R....	✓	X	Carlson R.....	?	?	Bible D.....	N	Y	Johnston D.....	N	Y
Hayden D....	N	Y	Schoopai R.....	Y	N	Malone R.....	?	?	Wofford D.....	N	N
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW HAMPSHIRE			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright D....	N	Y	Vacancy.....			Bridges R.....	Y	N	Case R.....	Y	Y
McClellan D....	N	Y	Clements D.....	N	Y	Cotton R.....	Y	N	Mundi R.....	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW JERSEY			TENNESSEE		
Knowland R....	Y	N	Ellender D.....	N	Y	Case R.....	N	Y	Gore D.....	N	Y
Kuchel R....	N	Y	Long D.....	N	Y	Smith R.....	Y	N	Kefauver D.....	N	Y
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW MEXICO			TEXAS		
Allott R....	Y	N	Payne R.....	Y	N	Anderson D.....	N	Y	Daniel D.....	N	Y
Millikin R....	Y	N	Smith R.....	N	Y	Chevez D.....	N	Y	Johnson D.....	N	Y
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NEW YORK			UTAH		
Bush R....	Y	N	Beall R.....	Y	N	Ives R.....	Y	N	Bennett R....	Y	N
Purcell R....	Y	N	Butler R.....	Y	N	Lehman D.....	N	Y	Watkins R....	Y	N
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH CAROLINA			VERMONT		
Freer D....	N	N	Kennedy D.....	N	Y	Ervin D.....	X	✓	Aiken R....	N	Y
Williams R....	Y	N	Saltonstall R....	Y	N	Scott D.....	X	✓	Flanders R....	✓	X
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			NORTH DAKOTA			VIRGINIA		
Holland D....	Y	N	McNamee D....	N	Y	Langer R.....	N	Y	Byrd D.....	Y	N
Smathers D....	N	N	Potter R.....	Y	N	Young R.....	X	Y	Robertson D....	Y	N
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OHIO			WASHINGTON		
George D....	N	Y	Humphrey D....	N	Y	Bender R.....	X	✓	Jackson D....	N	Y
Russell D....	N	Y	Thye R.....	Y	N	Bricker R.....	Y	N	Magnuson D....	N	Y
IDAHO			MISSISSIPPI			OKLAHOMA			WEST VIRGINIA		
Dworshek R....	Y	N	Eastland D....	N	Y	Kerr D.....	N	Y	Laird D....	N	Y
Walker R....	✓	X	Stennis D....	N	Y	Monroney D....	N	Y	Neely D....	N	Y
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI			OREGON			WISCONSIN		
Dirksen R....	Y	N	Hennings D....	N	Y	Morse D.....	N	Y	McCarthy R....	Y	N
Douglas D....	N	Y	Syngleton D....	N	Y	Neuberger D....	N	Y	Wiley R....	Y	N
INDIANA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Cochran R....	Y	N	Mansfield D....	N	Y	Duff R.....	Y	N	Barrett R....	Y	N
Jenner R....	Y	N	Murray D....	N	Y	Martin R.....	Y	N	O'Mahoney D....	N	Y

CQ

Around The Capitol

GEORGE TO TAKE NATO POST

The White House May 14 announced that Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) would take on a dual job after adjournment of the Senate: advising President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the possible development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and on "the general development and implementation of bipartisan foreign policy." The statement said George, who announced May 9 he would not seek re-election, would study the problem of developing NATO into something more than a military organization, and would consult with the committee of foreign ministers named at the recent NATO conference to study the problem. (Weekly Report, p. 351)

Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.) May 10 said those who seem to be promoting the expansion of NATO from a defense alliance to a "political conglomeration of selfish nations overlook one important factor." He said nations would unite to defend themselves against a common enemy, "but broaden that objective to the political arena -- chaos, dissent, wire-pulling and internal disturbance is sure to destroy the alliance as political alliances in the past have been destroyed."

SOVIET DISARMAMENT

May 14 Russia announced plans to reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men by May 1, 1957, and to put 375 warships in mothballs. At the same time a Soviet spokesman said that if the other big powers "sincerely want to contribute toward strengthening peace (they) cannot but follow this example."

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles May 15 said at a news conference the "obvious explanation" of the Russian move was the "need for greater manpower in industry and agriculture." The cut, which according to Western estimates would bring the Soviet forces down to 2,660,000 men, compared with United States forces of 2,850,000 as of March 1, would not greatly reduce Soviet military strength. (Weekly Report, p. 529)

Capitol Briefs

PRESIDENT FOUND FIT

Physicians at Walter Reed Army Hospital May 12 reported President Eisenhower's "general (physical) condition continues good. He is physically active and mentally alert. His appearance, appetite and digestion are excellent." The President was at the hospital for two days undergoing an extensive examination. Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the doctors found Mr. Eisenhower had no symptoms of either muscle weakness or angina (coronary insufficiency) about the heart. Hagerty said the examination showed no changes in the lungs, no increase in the size of the heart and no bulging of the scar caused by the President's 1955 attack. (Weekly Report, p. 242)

SUPREME COURT PREEMPTION

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) May 10 urged enactment of legislation to "tell the federal Supreme Court that when Congress intends a federal law to invalidate all state laws in the same field it will say so and otherwise the court is not to presume such intention." Measures to carry out Byrd's plea are pending in the House (HR 3) and the Senate (S 3143). (Weekly Report, p. 466)

POWELL DENIES KICKBACK

Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. May 15 swore he had never received salary kickbacks from his Congressional secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson. He appeared as a witness in the income tax evasion trial of his secretary in New York City federal court. Joseph E. Ford, Powell's former campaign manager and an accountant, May 9 said Mrs. Dodson had told him in 1947 when he was preparing her income tax that her Congressional salary "belonged" to Powell. Introduced into the court record was a statement made by Mrs. Dodson Sept. 23, 1954, to a federal grand jury in which she denied giving Powell the salary he paid her.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

President Eisenhower May 15 sent Congress a supplemental appropriations request of \$187,064,134 for fiscal 1957. Most of it was earmarked for construction of federal buildings in the Washington area. Included were \$49 million for a new Central Intelligence Agency headquarters and \$55.6 million to expand the existing main State Department building. Previously, the President May 10 requested a supplemental appropriation of \$405,000 for fiscal 1957 to permit the Bureau of the Budget to carry out the recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch on government budget and accounting practices.

AID CUT PREDICTED

Chairman James P. Richards (D S.C.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee May 11 predicted that Congress would "substantially reduce" the President's request for foreign aid funds. "I don't think Congress as a whole is in any mood to approve the whole \$4.9 billion, or anything like it," he said. Richards said he thought a good share of the cut would be in military aid to Europe. (Weekly Report, p. 504)

SCHOOL AID

President Eisenhower May 14 said enactment of school aid legislation "should not be further delayed." The President, in a letter to Chairman Neil McElroy of the Committee for the White House Conference, said federal assistance to meet the classroom shortage was "one of the major goals of this Administration." (Weekly Report, p. 437)

Special Report

HOW DOES THE DAVIS-BACON WAGE ACT WORK?

"The Davis-Bacon provision for the payment of prevailing wages has caused more trouble, longer debate and more argument than any other section of the highway bill," said Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.) April 27. During the 84th Congress, the issue of whether the Davis-Bacon Act should apply to the proposed highway program has been fought out four times on the floor of the House and Senate, never settled. A fifth battle will be fought soon when the Senate debates the House-passed bill (HR 10660) setting up a multi-billion dollar program of federal aid for U.S. roads. It also would be an issue should Congress take up federal aid to school legislation.

- What is the Davis-Bacon Act?
- How would it affect the proposed highway program?
- Who's for it, against it?

Davis-Bacon Act

The Davis-Bacon Act (40 USC, 276-c) requires that all contracts in excess of \$2,000 for construction of federal public works or buildings include the condition that wages must be paid laborers and mechanics at rates not less than those paid workers on similar projects in the city, town, village or other civil subdivision of the state where the work is performed. The Secretary of Labor determines what the prevailing wage is in the locality.

The determination is made by the Secretary before the bids for contracts are advertised. The boundaries of the area and the methods for determining prevailing rates are decided by him. There is no appeal from his decision. Currently, about 20,000 separate decisions pre-determining the prevailing wage rates are issued by the Department of Labor each year.

If the contractor pays mechanics and laborers less than the minimum prevailing wage determined by the Secretary, payment may be withheld to make up the difference and the government may cancel the contract. Contractors who do not fulfill the prevailing wage requirement are prohibited from receiving government contracts for three years thereafter.

Background

In the late 1920's some contractors obtained contracts for federal construction projects by bidding low and then organizing construction crews in low-wage areas, transporting them to the site of the project and housing them in camps. Competition for low-wage labor caused strikes and work stoppages, shut out contractors willing to pay local wage rates, damaged the wage structure of local craftsmen and disrupted local economies. To protect communities from such practices, a Republican-controlled Congress in 1931 enacted the Davis-Bacon Act requiring the payment of prevailing local wages on federal hospital construction projects. The law was written by Sen. James J. Davis (R Pa., 1930-45) and Rep. Robert L. Bacon (R N.Y., 1923-38), in whose district a veterans hospital had been constructed by a contractor who imported cheap labor. No roll-call vote was taken on passage of the Act, so party lineups are not recorded.

During the early depression years, Congress authorized greatly expanded government public works pro-

grams. In 1935 a Democratic-controlled Congress amended the Davis-Bacon Act to make it apply to all direct federal construction, not only hospitals.

Following enactment of the basic law applying to federal construction, Congress began including a Davis-Bacon provision in laws authorizing federal aid to non-federal construction programs for hospitals, housing, airports and schools in federally affected areas.

Existing laws containing a Davis-Bacon provision include the Federal Airport Act of 1946, the School Survey and Construction Act of 1950, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, low rent public housing under the National Housing Acts of 1937 and 1949, as amended, Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951, slum clearance and urban-renewal program in the Housing Act of 1954 and the Lease Purchase Contracts Act of 1954.

Davis-Bacon and Highways

The basic Davis-Bacon law applies to federal construction of forest roads, trails and parkways on federal land. It never has been applied to programs providing federal aid for highways constructed by the states. In 1955 after President Eisenhower proposed a \$101 billion federal-aid-to-highways program, the Senate reported a bill (S 1048) calling for a five-year highway aid program and requiring that laborers and mechanics on the interstate road system be paid in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

The Davis-Bacon provision was deleted from S 1048 by the Senate May 25 by adoption, on a standing vote, of an amendment offered by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.). The House then reported a bill (HR 7474) providing a 13-year highway aid program and including a Davis-Bacon provision. Rep. George A. Dondero offered a substitute to HR 7474 without a Davis-Bacon provision. The House accepted by voice vote an amendment by Rep. Russell V. Mack (R Wash.) to include a Davis-Bacon clause in the substitute. The Dondero substitute was then rejected by the House and an amendment by Rep. Bruce Alger (R Texas) to delete the Davis-Bacon provision from HR 7474 was rejected by voice vote. The House subsequently rejected HR 7474 and the question of an expanded highway program and the issue of Davis-Bacon were deferred until 1956. (1955 Almanac, p. 441)

On April 21, 1956, the House Public Works Committee reported a bill (HR 10660 -- H Rept 2022) authorizing a 13-year highway program and providing \$28.8 billion in federal funds for construction of the Interstate Highway System by the 48 states. The bill included a provision requiring that all laborers and mechanics employed on the initial construction work be paid wages comparable to those on similar construction in "the immediate locality," as determined in accordance with the Davis-Bacon Act.

The House passed HR 10660 April 27 after rejecting on a division vote, 77-192, an amendment by Dondero to permit states instead of the Secretary of Labor to determine the prevailing wages for highway workers. (Weekly Report, p. 510)

The Senate Public Works Committee May 10 reported HR 10660 (S Rept 1965), amended, and deleted the

Davis-Bacon provision from the House-passed bill. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) May 11 said he would offer an amendment on the Senate floor to put the Davis-Bacon clause back in the bill. (Weekly Report, p. 539)

If Kuchel's amendment is defeated and the Senate passes HR 10660 without a Davis-Bacon provision, the sixth and final battle over the issue probably will be fought in a conference committee to compromise differences between the Senate and House bills.

After the dispute is settled over including Davis-Bacon in the highway construction bill, it is expected to arise again should legislation to authorize federal aid for the construction of schools be brought before Congress.

Pro and Con

The fight over including a Davis-Bacon clause in the proposed highway program involves these issues:

- OPPONENTS, who want the prevailing wage question left up to the states, say:

A Davis-Bacon clause in the highway program would invade states rights, and would be the first time in history that a federal wage fixing provision had been imposed on highway contracts awarded by the states. The states are better able to know local conditions and make accurate determinations of the local prevailing wage scales.

A Davis-Bacon provision would increase the cost of the highway program by as much as 15 percent. In the past, Davis-Bacon has been misapplied by Secretaries of Labor who determined metropolitan wage rates on rural projects, increasing the cost of the project and disrupting the local wage structure. When the prevailing wage rate has not been clearly established in some areas, the tendency of the Labor Department is to import a higher wage rate from the nearest large community.

Federal wage fixing on the highway program would be a serious interference with the right of management to work out agreements with labor through collective bargaining. The highway bill would become a vehicle for promoting union warfare and union organizational drives on the unorganized areas of the country, particularly the South and West.

A federal wage fixing clause would increase federal regulation and red tape and would result in unnecessary costs and delay on the highway program.

Federal wage fixing would not be necessary to protect highway workers because they are now being paid wages higher than those paid the average factory worker.

A Davis-Bacon provision applying to the interstate highway system would set a precedent for extending the law to cover all highway construction, and would indirectly result in increased wages for all types of road building by states and local communities.

- PROFOUNDERS who want the Secretary of Labor to determine the prevailing local wages say:

Many states have neither the facilities, staff, budget nor experience to determine prevailing wages. A Davis-Bacon provision would protect states and responsible contractors from unscrupulous firms that might damage local economies by importing cheap labor into a high-wage area. An expanded highway program will accelerate highway construction and intensify competition, and the federal government, which is supplying 90 percent of the funds, has the responsibility of seeing that workers,

contractors, local communities and states are given the equal protection of the prevailing wage principle.

Davis-Bacon would not increase the cost of the highway program because the Secretary of Labor would be required by law to determine the prevailing wages being paid to local craftsmen on highway construction in the immediate locality of the project. Lower costs could be achieved only by importing workers at less than the prevailing rate. The machinery for determining wage rates in the Department of Labor is supported by 25 years of experience. Hundreds of thousands of determinations have been issued with only a handful of protests.

A Davis-Bacon clause would encourage collective bargaining and would prevent a breakdown of existing wage scales privately negotiated between contractors and construction craft unions. There have been no strikes in the 25-year history of veterans' hospitals constructed under Davis-Bacon provisions. The men who would get the primary benefits under Davis-Bacon are unorganized, non-union highway construction workers.

Centralized enforcement of the prevailing wage principle on highway construction will help stabilize the national economy. The gigantic size of the proposed roads program magnifies the need for the federal government to guarantee that communities affected be assured a fair division of employment, bidding opportunities and purchasing power.

Support, Opposition

Party alignments in Congress have not been clearly established on the issue of including Davis-Bacon in the highway program. None of the four votes taken on the question during the 84th Congress have been roll calls. If the Senate takes a roll-call vote on the Kuchel amendment to HR 10660, party and regional positions will be recorded officially for the first time. Statements made during past debate on the issue indicate that it cuts across party lines.

C.D. Curtis, head of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Public Roads, Feb. 7 testified before the House Public Works Committee that the Bureau was opposed to inclusion of Davis-Bacon provisions in the proposed highway bill. "We feel that it is a matter that should be left up to the states." The Department of Labor has not taken a public position on the issue.

Group Stands

The following organizations have taken stands on a Davis-Bacon clause in the proposed highway program:

- FOR: AFL-CIO, the National Joint Heavy and Highway Construction Committee (formed by the four basic construction unions in January, 1955: The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America; the International Union of Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; and the International Union of Operating Engineers).

- AGAINST: Associated General Contractors of America; American Road Builders Assn.; the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; and the American Assn. of State Highway Officials (however, some state highway officials have individually supported the inclusion of Davis-Bacon in the highway bill).

Political Notes

NEBRASKA PRIMARY

President Eisenhower outpolled Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) May 16 in the Nebraska Presidential preference primary. Both were unopposed, Mr. Eisenhower on the Republican ballot, Kefauver on the Democratic ticket.

The vote in 1,709 of 2,127 precincts:

Republican: Eisenhower 76,665.

Democrat: Kefauver 41,296; Adlai E. Stevenson (write-in) 1,497; Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.) (write-in) 789.

Eisenhower received 64 percent of the total vote; Kefauver 34 percent; Stevenson 1 percent; Harriman .5 percent.

Comparison: In 1952, there were 237,207 GOP votes cast, or 65.5 percent of the total vote; 124,969 Democratic votes or 34.5 percent. The late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) received 79,357 write-in votes or 36.2 percent of the Republican total; Mr. Eisenhower 66,078 votes or 30.1 percent of the GOP total; Harold E. Stassen 53,238 votes or 24.3 percent, on the ballot. Kefauver, on the ballot, received 64,531 votes or 57.2 percent of the total Democratic vote; Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), on the ballot, received 42,467 votes or 37.6 percent of the total Democratic vote.

In the 1956 primary, Gov. Victor Anderson was renominated by the Republicans and Frank Sorrell, Syracuse, Neb., was named by the Democrats.

Mr. Eisenhower was the choice of the 18 delegates elected to the Republican national convention. Five of the 12 delegates elected to the Democratic convention favored Kefauver; the other seven were uncommitted.

The Congressional lineup for November (asterisk denotes incumbent):

Republican	Dist.	Democrat
Phil Weaver *	1.	Samuel Freeman
Glenn Cunningham	2.	Undecided
R.D. Harrison *	3.	Lawrence Brock
A.L. Miller *	4.	Carlton W. Laird

ADA CONVENTION

Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) May 13 endorsed "any of three Democratic candidates" for the Presidency: Adlai E. Stevenson, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.). The action capped the three-day ninth annual convention of the organization that describes itself as anti-Communist and non-partisan while advocating the principles of the "New Deal and Fair Deal."

Five resolutions were adopted dealing with foreign policy. One said the balance of world power had "shifted ominously toward the Soviet bloc." The shift was attributed to "bungling action" of the Eisenhower Administration.

Another resolution said expansionist policies of the Soviet bloc remained the "overriding threat to world peace and freedom." A resolution on the Middle East said "every effort should be made in the United Nations to test Soviet offers to cooperate in achieving a settlement." Others backed continuance of negotiations with Russia and unification of Germany, opposed colonialism and racism in Asia and Africa.

An amendment to ADA's 1955 platform was approved saying educational authorities in judging the competence of a teacher "should not adopt automatic criteria but should judge every case upon its individual merits." Larue Brown of Boston, amendment sponsor, said this meant membership in the Communist party would not automatically disqualify a teacher but university authorities could treat it as a disqualification if they so desired.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., ADA national chairman, said the moral issue in the 1956 campaign would be civil rights. Rauh said neither the Democratic nor the Republican platform of 1952 "is good enough for 1956."

Former President Harry S. Truman, in a letter to ADA, May 11 said the Eisenhower Administration was preparing "for another election campaign of high-level Presidential smiles and low-level Vice Presidential smears."

Political Briefs

RеспUBLICAN APPOINTMENTS

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall May 9 named Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) as general counsel of the GOP national committee.... Mrs. Ruth Dudley of Bethesda, Md., May 11 was named executive director of the women's division of National Citizens for Eisenhower.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler April 27 named a 10-member Advisory Committee on Small Business. Co-chairmen of the committee were Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas). Other members: Herbert Barchoff, New York City; Ex-Sen. James M. Mead (D N.Y. 1938-47); Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.); Rep. James Roosevelt (Calif.); Stephen J. Spingarn, Washington, D.C.; Telford Taylor, New York City; Miles Pennybacker, Norwalk, Conn.; Laurence Henderson, Washington, D.C.; Drexel A. Sprecher, Washington, D.C.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE

Eric Haas, New York City, May 8 was nominated as Socialist Labor Party candidate for President. He was the party's candidate in 1952. Mrs. Georgia Cozzini, Milwaukee, Wis., was nominated for Vice President.

State Roundup

KENTUCKY -- Former Rep. Joe B. Bates (1938-53) May 9 offered to withdraw from the Democratic Senatorial primary race provided he would be nominated to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Alben W. Barkley. (Weekly Report, p. 516). Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler May 9 said he would accept the Democratic nomination for President, but said he was not an active candidate for the nomination.

MAINE -- Delegates to the Republican national convention May 15 nominated Bradford H. Hutchins of Waterville and Mrs. Selma Wagg of Lisbon for membership on the Republican National Committee.

MARYLAND -- George P. Mahoney May 12 conceded victory to Millard E. Tydings in the May 7 Democratic Senatorial primary. State Controller J. Millard Tawes May 10 said he was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 548,549)

MASSACHUSETTS -- Former Gov. Paul A. Dever (1948-52) May 10 said the future of the Democratic party in Massachusetts "is dependent on the great talents, the national prominence and the bright prospects of our junior Senator, John F. Kennedy."

MISSISSIPPI -- Circuit Judge M.M. McGowan, chairman of "Mississippians for States Rights", May 12 said the group had "lost confidence in both major political parties" and announced a movement to put independent Presidential electors on the ballot pledged to states rights. (Weekly Report, p. 465)

OREGON -- Registration of voters May 11 showed 392,128 listed as Democrats, 378,778 as Republicans and 9,689 as independents and members of minor parties. Of the state's 36 counties, 22 had more registered Democrats than Republicans.

RHODE ISLAND -- The Republican state convention May 14 unanimously elected 14 delegates to the party's national convention pledged to vote for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

WISCONSIN -- The State Board of Bar Commissioners May 16 said Mark Catlin Jr., candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination, had accepted money from prison inmates for favors. The charges were filed with the State Supreme Court. The four charges stated Catlin, Speaker of the State Assembly, accepted \$5,725 from three inmates at Waupun state prison and unspecified amounts from five other prisoners or their families to use his influence to win their freedom. Catlin said the charges were "absolutely false."

WYOMING -- Eleven of the 28 uninstructed delegates to the Democratic national convention May 15 said they favored Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.) for the party's Presidential nomination. Four others said they favored Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.); one was for Adlai E. Stevenson and one for Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.). Eleven others said they were undecided. The Republicans May 15 named 12 convention delegates pledged to the ticket of President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Congressional Candidates

Following is a list of candidates who have announced or filed for Senate and House seats; 1955 Eisenhower Support and Opposition, Party Unity scores follow current terms. Other announcements are in previous Weekly Reports.

SENATE

- Seeking nomination:

Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.), former governor (1948-54); May 11.

HOUSE

- Seeking re-election:

Rep. Keith Thomson (R Wyo.), At-Large, Cheyenne, 1st term (68,24,87); May 14.

Rep. Howard B. Smith (D Va.), 8th Dist., Broad Run, 13th term (54,39,48); May 12.

- Seeking nomination:

Maurice G. Henry Jr. (R N.Y.), 19th Dist., New York City; May 9.

Christian H. Armbruster (R N.Y.), 27th Dist., Yonkers; May 12.

John L. Whitehead (D Va.), 6th Dist., Roanoke; May 12.

OFFICIAL PRIMARY RETURNS

President Eisenhower received 781,710 votes in the April 10 Illinois Presidential preference primary, according to official returns. Adlai E. Stevenson, on the Democratic ballot, received 717,742 votes. The voting was not a direct contest between the two candidates since voters were restricted to calling for either a Republican or a Democratic ballot. (Weekly Report, p. 438)

Eisenhower's vote was 49 percent of the total vote; Stevenson received about 45 percent. Sen. Estes Kefauver's write-in total of 34,092 was 2.5 percent of the total vote. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), whose name was on the ballot received 33,534 votes for 2.5 percent of the total.

The total statewide primary vote was 1,839,577, with the total Democratic vote 961,999 and the Republican vote 877,578.

In Wisconsin's April 3 primary, the total Republican vote was 455,832. President Eisenhower received 437,089 votes and John Chapple 18,743.

Kefauver, unopposed on the Democratic ballot, received 330,665 votes. (Weekly Report, p. 402)

In the District of Columbia May 1 primary Melvin D. Hildreth, supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson, outpolled Kefauver-backer F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue 14,393 to 9,495 in the official returns in the race for Democratic national committeeman. Twelve delegates favorable to Stevenson also were elected, none for Kefauver. In the Republican balloting for national committeeman, incumbent Clyde D. Garrett outpolled George P. Lamb 13,599 to 8,114. Six delegates to the Republican convention, pledged to President Eisenhower, also were elected. (Weekly Report, p. 517)

Special Report

KENTUCKY'S DEMOCRATIC SPLIT GIVES REPUBLICANS HOPE

Kentucky normally is a Democratic state, but a split in Democratic ranks and the death of Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D) has given the Republicans increased opportunity to get one of the two seats at stake in the November election.

Following is a Congressional Quarterly report on the situation in the state, the split in the Democratic ranks and possible candidates in the November election.

Background

The Democratic intra-party split has ex-Gov. Lawrence W. Wetherby and Sen. Earle C. Clements pitted against Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler and ex-Rep. Joe B. Bates (1938-53).

Chandler won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in August, 1955, despite opposition of the Democratic organization. Chandler's primary opponent was Judge Bert T. Combs who was supported by Clements, Sen. Barkley, then-Gov. Wetherby, the CIO-PAC and United Mine Workers. Chandler was supported by the AFL and the Kentucky Merchants Association.

The Democratic primary was highlighted by a feud between Chandler and Clements. Chandler said he would "make certain" Clements would not win renomination to the Senate in 1956. He said he would end "the machine rule" and eight-year "dictatorship" of Clements in the state. After the primary Clements supported Chandler in the general election.

The state committee March 26 elected its five candidates to the new State Board of Election Commissioners after voting down the Chandler slate, 32-5.

Announced candidates for the Democratic May 29 primary nomination are Clements and Bates. Announced candidates for the GOP nomination are ex-Rep. Thruston B. Morton (1947-53) and Julian H. Golden, assistant solicitor of the Interior Department.

The death of Sen. Barkley April 30 created a vacancy in the other Kentucky Senate seat. Since the filing deadline for the primary was April 4, the state committee will pick the Democratic nominee to run for the unexpired four years of Sen. Barkley's term. Chandler will name an interim appointee to fill the seat until the winner of the general election takes office.

Bates has proposed that each faction have a candidate for one of the two Kentucky Senate seats. Bates offered to withdraw from the primary race against Clements if the state committee would name him as the candidate for Sen. Barkley's seat. The committee May 12 voted 33-2 to adjourn, saying it needed time "to consider the situation" before selecting a candidate. A possible candidate -- probably for the late Sen. Barkley's seat -- is ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R 1946-49; 1952-55), currently ambassador to India.

Following are backgrounds of the main contestants and of Chandler.

A.B. Chandler

Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler, 58, of Versailles is a graduate of Transylvania College, Ky., and the University of Kentucky. He is a veteran of World War I.

He was a state senator (1930-31) and lieutenant governor (1931-35). In 1935 Chandler bucked the state Democratic organization and won the nomination, then the election for governor. He was governor until 1939. In 1938, he ran for the Senate nomination against Sen. Barkley, was defeated by 60,000 votes. In 1939 the late Sen. M.M. Logan (D 1930-1939) died, and Chandler resigned the governorship and was appointed to fill Sen. Logan's unexpired term.

In 1942 he ran for a full term and won. While in the Senate he served on the Commerce, Judiciary and Military Affairs Committees. At the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1944, he was a candidate for the Vice Presidential nomination. He resigned from the Senate in 1945 to become baseball commissioner.

In the 77th Congress, Chandler voted for selective service extension, lend-lease; he voted against the farm price amendment to include farm labor costs in figuring parity. In the 78th Congress, he voted to override President Franklin D. Roosevelt's veto of the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill, and to override a tax bill veto, a fight led by Barkley.

Chandler won the gubernatorial primary Aug. 6, 1955, over Combs by 18,000 votes out of a 500,000-vote total. He was elected governor Nov. 5, 1955. Chandler said he hoped to be Kentucky's "favorite son" at the 1956 Democratic national convention.

Earle C. Clements

Sen. Earle C. Clements, 60, of Morganfield, attended the University of Kentucky, leaving in 1917 for service in World War I.

He served as sheriff, clerk and judge of Union County, Ky. He was elected to the state senate, November, 1941; was named majority leader in 1944.

He was elected a Representative to Congress from Kentucky's Second District in 1944 and 1946. In 1947 Clements was elected governor. He was elected to the Senate in 1950, taking his seat in November, to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Sen. Barkley as Vice President. Between the time Sen. Barkley became Vice President in January, 1949, and Clements' election in November, 1950, the seat was held by Garrett L. Withers (D), an interim appointee. Clements also was elected to a full six-year term in November, 1950.

Clements is majority whip in the Senate and Assistant Majority Leader. He is a member of the Senate Democratic Policy Committee. He was chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee in 1954-55. He is a member of the Senate Agriculture and Forestry and Appropriations Committees.

In 1955, Clements voted for increasing foreign military aid, and against President Eisenhower's highway program. In the 83rd Congress, Clements voted for increasing the income tax exemption, for a cut in public housing, against Taft-Hartley Act revision, for a three-year reciprocal trade extension, and for increasing Air Force funds. He voted against flexible farm price supports.

In the 82nd Congress, Clements voted for overriding then-President Harry S. Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. He voted against cutting TVA funds and cutting European economic aid.

Clements' roll-call voting percentages, as compiled by Congressional Quarterly, for Party Unity, Bipartisan Support, and On the Record:

	<u>Party Unity</u>	<u>Bipartisan Support</u>	<u>On The Record</u>
82nd Congress	94%	86%	92%
83rd Congress	79	88	97
84th Congress (1955)	69	75	97

Joe B. Bates

Ex-Rep. Joe B. Bates (D 1938-53), 63, was defeated by Rep. Brent Spence in the 1952 Democratic primary after Bates' Eighth District was combined with Spence's Fifth through a state re-districting that saw Kentucky's Representatives decreased from nine to eight.

Bates was born in Republican, Ky., educated in the Mountain Training School, East State Teachers' College. He was a rural school teacher for four years, a high school principal for 12 and the county clerk of Greenup County from 1922 until his election to Congress.

During the 79th Congress, he voted for the Full Employment Act. He voted against establishing a permanent investigating committee on un-American activities. In the 80th Congress, he voted to uphold President Harry S. Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley Act. Bates voted for Greek-Turkish aid, the European recovery plan and a TVA steam plant.

In the 81st Congress, he voted for a five-year housing program, military aid to NATO and exempting natural gas producers from federal regulation. He was against shelving Point Four aid to underdeveloped areas. During the 82nd Congress, he voted against cutting European economic aid, and was against a cut in TVA funds.

Bates' roll-call voting percentages, as compiled by Congressional Quarterly, for Party Unity, Bipartisan Support and On the Record:

	<u>Party Unity</u>	<u>Bipartisan Support</u>	<u>On The Record</u>
80th Congress	97%	83%	80%
81st Congress	86	75	81
82nd Congress	89	76	72

Thruston B. Morton

Ex-Rep. Thruston B. Morton (R 1947-1952), 49, was graduated from Yale University in 1929. He headed his family's milling firm in Louisville, and served as a director of the Louisville Board of Trade before his election to Congress.

Morton served on the House Education and Labor Committee and Select Committee to Conduct a Study and Investigation of the Education of World War II Veterans. He supported most of the Truman Administration's major foreign policy measures. In 1947 he voted for Greek-Turkish aid and emergency foreign aid. The next year he favored aid to 16 West European nations under the European Recovery Program and a bill to admit displaced persons into the U.S.

In 1949 he voted for arms aid to Atlantic Pact nations. He opposed a move to recommit the Mutual Security Act of 1951, voted for the foreign aid authorization bill in 1952.

In 1952, Morton announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election. He was the only Eisenhower

backer elected a delegate from Kentucky to the 1952 GOP national convention.

President-elect Eisenhower Dec. 30, 1952, appointed Morton Assistant Secretary of State. He resigned Feb. 29, 1956, to seek the Republican nomination for Senator.

Morton's roll-call voting percentages, as compiled by Congressional Quarterly, for Party Unity, Bipartisan Support and On the Record:

	<u>Party Unity</u>	<u>Bipartisan Support</u>	<u>On The Record</u>
80th Congress	71%	93%	83%
81st Congress	67	89	77
82nd Congress	69	85	68

John Sherman Cooper

Ex-Sen. John Sherman Cooper (1946-49; 1952-55), 55, of Somerset, Ky., was graduated from Yale in 1923, received a law degree from Harvard in 1925. Cooper was elected a state representative in 1928. He served two terms as county judge (1930-38), was elected circuit judge in 1945 for a six-year term. He is a World War II veteran.

He served as United States delegate to the fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1949, and as alternate delegate to the fifth and sixth general assemblies. He served as advisor to the Secretary of State at the 1950 London and Brussels meetings of the Council of Ministers of NATO.

He tried unsuccessfully for the GOP nomination for governor in 1940. In 1946 he was elected to the Senate to fill two years of the unexpired term of Chandler and in 1948, Cooper was defeated for re-election by the late Sen. Virgil Chapman (D 1949-51). In 1952, Cooper was elected to serve the remaining two years of Chapman's term.

During the 80th Congress Cooper supported federal housing, aid to education and expanded authority for the Displaced Persons Commission. He also supported the European Recovery Program, expansion of the American highway system as a defense measure and passage of the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto. He was a member of the Senate Public Works, Judiciary and District of Columbia Committees.

In the 83rd Congress, Cooper served on the Senate Armed Services, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Post Office and Civil Service Committees. He did not support the stand of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) to extend the life of a committee investigating war expenditures and voted against a cut in then-President Harry S. Truman's budget. In 1953 he asked President Eisenhower to give John L. Lewis a voice in selecting a new director for the Bureau of Mines (of the Department of Interior). He said Republicans should try to pass civil rights legislation in 1954, thus fulfilling a campaign pledge. He supported the United Nations, bipartisan foreign policy and freer trade.

Cooper Jan. 27, 1955, was nominated to be Ambassador to India. He was confirmed Feb. 4. His roll-call voting percentages, compiled by Congressional Quarterly for Party Unity, Bipartisan Support and On the Record:

	<u>Party Unity</u>	<u>Bipartisan Support</u>	<u>On The Record</u>
80th Congress	66%	95%	96%
83rd Congress	62	85	93

Pressures On Congress

In This Section.....

- Pressures For and Against Social Security
- Chamber Criticizes Public Housing
- American Tariff League Petitions Against OTC
- Committee for Hoover Report Hits Defense Fund Bill
- Lobbyist Registrations

GROUPS DISCUSS POLITICS

The American Jewish Committee May 11 said efforts to inject bigotry into the 1956 election campaigns were appearing with "alarming frequency." AJC President Irving M. Engel said his statement was based on reports from the Committee's 14 area offices.

According to the AJC report, bigots failed to infiltrate the Republican and Democratic parties and were now concentrating "on the political grievances of sincere ultraconservatives."

The report added that bigots "see their greatest political opportunity this year in the growing desire of the ultraconservatives to form a third party, or failing that, to force a realignment" in the existing parties.

A three-point program was proposed to meet the "danger from a possible coalition of bigoted agitators:"

- Political candidates should take the strongest measures to prevent any expression of racial or religious bias by any of their adherents and should "condemn publicly" every such occurrence.
- Party leaders should condemn any attempt to inject racial or religious bias into the campaign.
- Every community should have a nonpartisan, non-sectarian committee to keep a "watchful eye" on campaign activities and "call to the attention of political leaders any instances of racial or religious prejudice."

Emil Rieve, retiring president of the Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO), May 14 said the Democratic party has "some housecleaning to do" to merit active support of organized labor for 1956. Rieve said the Democrats "cannot have one policy for Texas and another for New York" on such issues as segregation, natural gas control and labor laws.

SOCIAL SECURITY PRESSURES

The AFL-CIO devoted the May issue of Labor's Economic Review to a call for passage of HR 7225, a bill to expand social security. (Weekly Report, p. 473)

The group said "insurance for the permanently and totally disabled is its most notable feature but not the only important one."

The National Institute of Social Welfare May 11 urged Members of Congress to celebrate Mother's Day by lowering the age for women on social security to 62. Utilizing

a full page picture of an elderly woman the group said "Dear Member of Congress: What better deed for Mother's Day than voting to lower the age for women on social security and public assistance to 62?"

The American Medical Assn. May 10 urged its members to "contact your Senators" in opposition to disability payments under the social security program. The bill (HR 7225) as approved by the Senate Finance Committee does not contain disability payments, but the group said "it may be added on the Senate floor." The AMA said it opposed disability payments because it would be difficult to determine permanent disability, payments would kill incentive to be rehabilitated and the cost could not be estimated with accuracy. (Weekly Report, p. 539)

HOUSING, WAGE FIXING

The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. May 4 urged Congress to deny the Housing and Home Finance Agency request for 35,000 additional public housing units in fiscal 1957. The Chamber said "federally subsidized public housing is not needed now to stimulate employment as... during the depression years...(and) it is not necessary as a solution to housing shortages, since more than 10.5 million privately financed dwelling units have been built since World War II." (Weekly Report, p. 536)

The Chamber May 11 condemned the extension of the Davis-Bacon Act to the highway construction bill (HR 10660). The group said "federal wage fixing would add \$4 billion to the cost of new roads...(and)...is wrong in principle." (Weekly Report, p. 510)

TARIFF LEAGUE PETITIONS

The American Tariff League May 7 said it was circulating petitions urging Congress to keep the U.S. out of the Organization for Trade Cooperation. The League suggested in the petitions that Congress pass on the thirty-five-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, "in accordance...with the Constitution." OTC is designed to administer the GATT agreement. (Weekly Report, p. 439)

Richard H. Anthony, the League's executive secretary, said the petitions started as a "small businessman's" document but some large companies, agricultural groups and unions wished to be represented. He said the petitions listed the signatures of 488 companies and associations and 16 labor union locals.

GI HOUSING

John M. Dickerman, executive director of the National Assn. of Home Builders, May 4 said a "cut-off of the GI home loan program next year will have an unusually heavy impact on the home building industry and repercussions throughout the entire economy." He said "it is well to remember that in 1955 GI houses accounted for more than 30 percent of the 1.33 million starts."

Dickerman said "the building of fewer homes touches off a chain reaction...it adversely affects labor, manufacturers, suppliers, retail merchants and lending institutions as well as home builders." (Weekly Report, p. 531)

HOOVER REPORTS

The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report May 8 said the language of Section 633 in the Department of Defense appropriations bill for fiscal 1957 was "absolutely contrary to the Hoover report." The Committee said the "inclusion of such a provision in the bill is a barrier" to carrying out the recommendations of the Second (Hoover) Commission for the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government concerning the elimination of unnecessary business enterprises in the Department of Defense. (Weekly Report, p. 542)

Section 633 provides that before the Defense Department could close any business-type activity that has been in existence for three years, it must give the House and Senate Appropriations Committees 90 days' notice. If during that period either Committee disapproves the proposed action the facility could not be terminated.

The Citizens Committee added that the House Appropriations Committee May 6 vetoed the closing of five business enterprises of the Department of Defense under an identical section in the fiscal 1956 appropriation legislation. Three of these, said the Committee, were photographic equipment facilities and two clock repair facilities, all located on navy installations.

Lobbyist Registrations

Nine registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between April 24-May 10. Registrants filing indicated interests in tax, labor and water legislation.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Professional, Military and Veterans. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest), such information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

- EMPLOYER -- Air Transport Assn. of America, 1107 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- PREBLE STAVER, 1107 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- "General legislative interests for proper advancement of the airline industry."

Expenses -- \$50 quarterly.

- EMPLOYER -- Council of Motion Picture Organizations Inc., 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- CHARLES E. McCARTHY, 1501 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 5/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- Repeal of tax on theater admissions.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- LEAGUE OF NEW YORK THEATRES INC., 234 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y. Filed 4/24/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting excise tax on admissions to legitimate theaters."

Previous Registrations -- (1954 Almanac, p. 685)

- EMPLOYER -- Munitions Carriers Conference, 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Registrant -- WILLIAM J. BURNS, 1424 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 525, a bill to remove the discretionary authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow free or reduced rates for carrying United States property or personnel; other bills of interest to the Munitions Carriers Conference.

Expenses -- \$350 quarterly.

(This is one of seven specialized conferences attached to the American Trucking Assns.)

Farm Groups

- EMPLOYER -- Westlands Water District, 1234 Wishon, Fresno, Calif.

Registrant -- TIMOTHY V.A. DILLON, 1001 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 5/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- S 178 and HR 10915, bills to authorize the San Luis reclamation project.

Previous Registration -- Sacramento-Yolo Port District, Sacramento, Calif. (1953 Almanac, p. 604)

(The Westlands Water District covers more than 400,000 acres in Western Merced, Fresno and Kings County, Calif.)

Individuals

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ROBERT J. O'DONNELL, Interstate Circuit, Majestic Theatre Bldg., Dallas, Texas. Filed 5/4/56.

Legislative Interest -- Repeal of tax on theater admissions.

Labor Groups

- EMPLOYER -- Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO), 318 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Registrant -- C.O. GRIFFIS, 435 N. Walnut St., Slater, Mo. Filed 5/10/56.

Legislative Interest -- Favors HR 9065, a bill to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits and other legislation of interest to railroad labor.

Compensation -- \$15 daily.

Expenses -- \$15 daily.

- EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRONSHIPBUILDERS, BLACKSMITHS, FORGERS AND HELPERS (AFL-CIO), Kansas City, Kan. Filed 5/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting labor, especially railroad labor."

Previous Registration -- (1951 Almanac, p. 709)

1. Registrant -- HAROLD J. BUOY, 825 Bowen Bldg., Washington, D.C. 5/8/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Previous Registration -- Filed for same organization in 1951. (1951 Almanac, p. 709)

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix . . . (May 7 - May 13)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-121

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-123

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an Δ .

1. Public Laws

Public Law 506

HR 10387 -- Authorize appropriations for Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction or expansion. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Atomic Energy reported April 10, 1956. House passed April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956. President signed May 3, 1956.

Public Law 507

HR 4047 -- Provide for establishment of public recreation facilities in Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 6. House passed on consent calendar July 18. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House passed April 24, 1956. President signed May 4, 1956.

Public Law 508

HR 6162 -- Provide for longer terms of office for the justices of the Supreme Court of Hawaii and the Circuit Courts of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 31, amended. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6, amended. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956.

Public Law 509

HR 8942 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at International Theater Equipment Trade Show, New York, N.Y., to be admitted without payment of tariff. GWINN (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956.

Public Law 510

HR 8334 -- Permit importation free of duty of racing shells used in connection with preparations for 1956 Olympic Games. CHUDOFF (D Pa.). House Ways and Means reported March 20. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956. Public Law 511

HR 6227 -- Provide for control and regulation of bank holding companies. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 20. House passed amended, 371-24, June 14. Senate passed April 25, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956.

Public Law 512

HR 6573 -- Authorize renewals of lease of Annette Island Airport to U.S. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported June 28. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956.

Public Law 513

HR 8959 -- Permit articles imported from foreign countries for purpose of exhibition at the International Photographic Exposition, to be held at Washington, D.C., to be admitted without payment of tariff. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 20, amended. House passed March 22. Senate Finance reported April 23, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956.

Public Law 514

HR 9078 -- Provide authorized strength of metropolitan police force of D.C. shall not be less than 2,500 officers and members. DAVIS (D Ga.). House District of Columbia reported March 22. House passed March 26. House District of Columbia reported April 19, 1956. Senate passed April 26, 1956. President signed May 9, 1956.

Public Law 515

HR 4118 -- Amend section 606 (5) of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, re computation of 10-year recapture period. BONNER (D N.C.). House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported June 15. House passed on consent calendar July 5. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956.

Public Law 516

HR 4781 -- Authorize territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 30. House passed on consent calendar Feb. 6. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar April 19, 1956, amended. House passed April 24, 1956. President signed May 10, 1956.

2. Sent to President

S 637 -- Provide for conveyance of Camp Livingston, Camp Beauregard and Esler Field, La., to state of Louisiana. LONG (D La.). Ellender (D La.). Senate Armed Services reported July 28, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 30, amended. House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

S 2267 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to convey certain public lands in state of Nevada to city of Henderson. MALONE (R Nev.). Bible (D Nev.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 15, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19, amended. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 27, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

S 2851 -- Transfer certain lands from Veterans Administration to Department of Interior for benefit of Yavapai Indians of Arizona. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Labor reported March 28, amended. Senate passed March 29, amended. House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

S Con Res 70 -- Extend greeting to Sudan. SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported Feb. 16. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 4051 -- Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. House passed March 29. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956.

HR 6769 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16. Senate Public Works reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956.

HR 8547 -- Revive and reenact act entitled "An Act authorizing Ogdensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across St. Lawrence River at or near city of Ogdensburg, N.Y." KILBURN (R N.Y.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 15, amended. House passed on consent calendar, April 9, 1956, amended. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956.

HR 8807 -- Extend for an additional 3 years the time within which state of Michigan may commence and complete construction of certain projects heretofore authorized by Congress. KNOX (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported March 15. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. Senate Foreign Relations reported April 30, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1358 -- Authorize modification of flood control project for Missouri River agricultural levee unit S13-512R, Richardson County, Neb. CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.). Senate Public Works reported April 30, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956, amended.

S 2972 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Feb. 8. Senate passed Feb. 10. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 29, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

S 3 -- Provide for an adequate and economically sound transportation system or stems to serve D.C., and its environs; create and establish a public body corporate with powers to carry out provisions of this act. NEELY (D W. Va.). Senate District of Columbia reported April 23, 1956, amended. Senate passed May 9, 1956, amended 41-31.

S 3113 -- Amend Merchant Ship Sales Act re vessels purchased prior to enactment of such act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 26, 1956. Senate passed on call of calendar May 9, 1956, amended.

S 3524 -- Give effect to Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries signed at Wash. Sept. 10, 1954. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 25, 1956, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar April 30, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar in lieu of HR 9511, May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 3997 -- Relieve Secretary of Interior of certain reporting requirements in connection with proposed National Park Service awards of concession leases and contracts, including renewals thereof. ENGLE (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 16, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

S J Res 135 -- Provide for payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right-of-way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin unit, Missouri River and Basin project, Montana-Wyoming. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 5, amended. Senate passed March 16, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended, in lieu of H J Res 516.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 742 -- Improve administration of public airports in territory of Alaska. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 7, 1956, amended.

S 746 -- Provide for return to former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. YOUNG (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 7, 1956, amended.

S 1833 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 7, 1956. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 7, 1956, amended.

S 2151 -- Provide for segregation of certain funds of Fort Berthold Indians on basis of membership roll prepared for such purpose. LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 9. Senate passed on call of calendar March 19. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 10, 1956.

S 2967 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 560). THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.). Senate Agriculture reported May 10, 1956.

S 3246 -- Increase amount authorized for erection and equipment of suitable and adequate buildings and facilities for use of National Institute of Dental Research. MURRAY (D Mont.), and other Senators. Senate Labor reported March 28. Senate passed March 29. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported May 10, 1956, amended.

S 3332 -- Amend Employment Act of 1946, as amended. WATKINS (R Utah), and other senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported May 10, 1956, amended.

S 3638 -- Promote foreign policy of U.S. by amending U.S. Information and Education Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.). SMITH (R N.J.). Senate Foreign Relations reported May 9, 1956, amended.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 2840 -- Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. GREEN (D Ore.). House Education and Labor reported July 29. House passed May 8, 1956.

HR 2845 -- Amend veterans regulations to provide additional compensation for veterans having service-incurred disability of loss of use of both buttocks, HERBERT (D La.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 5268 -- Amend section 303 of Career Compensation Act of 1949 to authorize payment of mileage allowances for overland travel by private conveyance outside continental limits of U.S. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 7144 -- Provide that no application shall be required for payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to Aug. 1, 1952, have been determined by Veterans' Administration to be service-connected. ADAIR (R Ind.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 7190 -- Restore to tribal ownership certain lands upon Colville Indian Reservation, Wash. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 7993 -- Authorize construction and conversion of certain naval vessels. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 24, amended. House passed 358-3, Feb. 1, amended. Senate Armed Services reported April 19, 1956, amended. Senate passed April 26, 1956, amended. House disagreed to Senate amendments, May 7, 1956.

HR 8225 -- Authorize addition of certain lands to Pipestone National Monument in state of Minnesota. ANDERSEN (R Minn.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 8290 -- Provide for appointment and promotion of director and assistant directors of band of U.S. Marine Corps. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 8385 -- Transfer certain responsibilities of Secretary of Interior to Public Housing Commissioner and Secretary of Agriculture. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 8458 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that widow of veteran of Spanish-American War (including Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion) who married veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 8490 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of U.S. to city of Bonham, Texas. RAYBURN (D Texas). House Veterans reported March 28, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 8693 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, re refund of reenlistment bonuses. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 8837 -- Amend certain sections of Hawaiian Organic Act, as amended, re legislature of territory of Hawaii. FARRINGTON (R Hawaii). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 8922 -- Provide for relief of certain members of uniformed services. VINSON (D Ga.). House Armed Services reported April 17, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 9122 -- Provide for approval of report of Secretary of Interior on Alinskau unit of Missouri River Basin project. MILLER (R Neb.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 14. House passed on consent calendar April 9, 1956. House agreed to Senate amendments May 8, 1956.

HR 9207 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to contract with Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District of New Mexico for payment of operation and maintenance charges on certain Pueblo Indian lands. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 9314 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact re interstate public-school districts where an educational community extends into both such states. ALLEN (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported April 19, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 9358 -- Require Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue a deed to city of Cheyenne, Wyo., for certain land heretofore conveyed to such city, removing conditions and reservations made a part of such prior conveyance. THOMPSON (R Wyo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 9451 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for Seminole Indians, and provide that certain lands shall be designated as a reservation for Seminole Indians. HALEY (D Fla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported May 1, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 9511 -- Authorize county of Custer, state of Montana, to convey certain lands to U.S. PFOST (D Idaho.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 12, 1956. S 3254 was passed in lieu, May 7, 1956.

HR 9841 -- Provide that in determining eligibility of widow or child of deceased veteran for pension income limitations, applicable to such widow or child, shall be increased by \$600 for year in which veteran's death occurs. DORN (D S.C.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 9842 -- Authorize Postmaster General to hold and detain mail for temporary periods in certain cases. DOWDY (D Texas). House Post Office and Civil Service reported April 26, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 9922 -- Provide that certain veterans suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis shall be deemed to be permanently and totally disabled for pension purposes while they are hospitalized. SHUFORD (D N.C.). House Veterans reported April 24, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 10251 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to deed certain land to city of Grand Junction, Colo. ASPINALL (D Colo.). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956, amended. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 10441 -- Amend Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, to restrict application to insurance which has been in effect 6 months at time benefits are sought under such act. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans' Affairs reported April 18, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

HR 10966 -- Make appropriations for Department of Defense for fiscal year ending June 30, 1957. MAHOI (D Texas). House Appropriations reported May 3, 1956. House passed 377-0 May 10, 1956.

H J Res 501 -- Authorize U.S. participation in parliamentary conferences of North Atlantic Treaty Organization. HAYS (D Ohio). House Foreign Affairs reported Feb. 23, amended. House passed May 7, 1956.

H J Res 516 -- Make provisions re payment to Crow Indian Tribe for consent to transfer of right of way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin Unit, Missouri River Basin project, Montana-Wyoming. METCALF (D Mont.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported April 26, 1956, amended. House passed S J Res 135 in lieu of May 7, 1956.

H Con Res 212 -- Extend greetings to American National Red Cross on occasion of its 75th anniversary. RICHARDS (D S.C.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 25, 1956. House passed on consent calendar May 7, 1956.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 3015 -- Establish workmen's compensation for D.C. McMILLAN (D S.C.). House District of Columbia reported May 7, 1956, amended.

Bills Introduced

(APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
Welfare	District of Columbia
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Indian & Territorial Affairs
Administrative Policy	Land and Land Transfers
Immigration & Naturalization	Post Office
International Relations	Presidential Policy
5. LABOR	General
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Defense Policy	Business & Banking
Veterans	Commerce & Communications
	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

I. Agriculture

S 3770 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Johnston (D S.C.), Mundt (R S.D.), McClellan (D Ark.), Langer (R N.D.), Case (R N.J.), Jenner (R Ind.), Barrett (R Wyo.) Wofford (D S.C.), Curris (R Neb.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Stennis (D Miss.), Hill (D Ala.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Scheppel (R Kan.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Ervin (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 22 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, to provide for imposition of import limitations on surplus agricultural commodities -- Agriculture.

S 3777 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of a regional water laboratory -- Agriculture.

HR 7228 -- Amend title II of act of Aug. 30, 1954, entitled "An Act to authorize and direct construction of bridges over Potomac River." BROTHILL (R Va.). House District of Columbia reported July 20, House passed March 26, amended. Senate Agriculture reported May 10, 1956.

HR 7804 -- Provide that Uniform Simultaneous Death Act shall apply in D.C. HYDE (R Md.). House District of Columbia reported May 7, 1956, amended.

HR 8110 -- Incorporate National Music Council. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956.

HR 8130 -- Designate bridge to be constructed over Potomac River in vicinity of Jones Point, Va., as Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge. HARRISON (D Va.). House District of Columbia reported March 27. House passed March 26. Senate District of Columbia reported May 10, 1956.

HR 9810 -- Provide for conveyance of certain land of U.S. to state of Indiana. HARDEN (R Ind.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956, amended.

HR 9956 -- Amend subdivision (e) of section 58, notices of Bankruptcy Act, as amended. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956.

HR 10108 -- Amend section 314 and section 374 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. JENNINGS (D Va.). House Agriculture reported May 10, 1956.

HR 10230 -- Amend sections 3526 and 3528 of Revised Statutes re coinage of subsidiary silver coins and minor coins of U.S. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported May 8, 1956.

HR 10417 -- Amend Federal Register Act, as amended, to provide for effectiveness and notice of public of proclamations, orders, regulations and other documents in a period following an attack or threatened attack upon continental U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported May 9, 1956.

HR 10660 -- Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways; to amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide additional revenue from taxes on motor fuel, tires, trucks and buses. House Public Works reported April 21, 1956. House passed April 27, 1956, 388-19. Senate Public Works reported May 10, 1956, amended.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members our each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures --	This week's listing includes:
public and private -- introduced	Bills S 3762 to S 3837
in the 84th Congress from Jan.	HR 11066 to HR 11176
5, 1955, through May 10, 1956.	

	Senate	House	Resolutions
Bills	3,837	11,176	S J Res 166 to 170
Joint Resolutions	170	621	S Con Res 77
Concurrent	77	237	S Res 259 to 261
Resolutions	261	503	H J Res 613 to 619
Simple Resolutions	261	503	H Con Res 237
TOTAL	4,345	12,537	H Res 498 to 503

S 3787 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Make provisions re management of Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill -- Interior.

S 3790 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.), George (D Ga.), Hennings (D Mo.), Kerr (D Okla.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 5/7/56 -- Strengthen nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operations credit programs by amendment of Bankhead-Jones Farmer Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of acts of April 6, 1949.

S 3820 -- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) -- 5/9/56 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation -- Agriculture.

S 3835 -- EASTLAND (D Minn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Commodity Exchange Act to provide for hedging anticipated requirements of processors and manufacturers -- Agriculture.

HR 11030 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide assistance in soil and water conservation and establishment of proper land use to farm owners and operators who convert small tracts of crop or other land to woodland and to cooperate and assist states in carrying out such development -- Agriculture.

HR 11032 -- KNUSTON (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Strengthen nation by providing auxiliary credit resources required to preserve family-size farm, providing additional credit for farm enlargement and development, refinancing of existing indebtedness, expansion and simplification of farm ownership and operation credit programs by amendment of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, and extension and simplification of emergency and disaster farm credit by amendment of act of April 6, 1949 and of Aug. 31, 1954 -- Agriculture.

HR 11033 -- KNUSTON (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Make provisions re management of Red Lake Indian Forest and sawmill -- Interior.

HR 11037 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11032.

HR 11076 -- ANFUZO (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/56 -- Permit producers to donate surplus wheat to religious organizations, without payment of marketing penalty, where such donation will divert wheat from normal trade channels -- Agriculture.

HR 11114 -- HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for control of destructive aphids -- Agriculture.

HR 11132 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) -- 5/9/56 -- Increase borrowing power of Commodity Credit Corporation -- Banking and Currency.

2. Appropriations

HR 11051 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Repeal section 638 of Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1956 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

HR 11143 -- CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 5/10/56 -- Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly persons to federally assisted low-rent projects -- Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 3768 -- McCLELLAN (D Ark.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 158 of Revised Statutes of U.S., as amended, to include Department of Health, Education and Welfare among executive departments there listed -- Government Operations.

HR 11096 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health -- Foreign Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 3803 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for retroactive payment of old-age insurance benefits under title II of Social Security Act to farmers who retire after having attained more than 64 years of age -- Finance.

HR 11038 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend public-assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain inequities and restrictions and permit a more effective distribution of federal funds -- Ways and Means.

HR 11087 -- SMITH (R Wis.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide increases in benefits -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 11088 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Social Security Act re matching formulas for old-age assistance, aid to blind, and aid permanently and totally disabled -- Ways and Means.

HR 11117 -- PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended -- Foreign Commerce.

WELFARE
NO INTRODUCTIONS

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HR 11158 -- HYDE (R Md.) (by request) -- 5/10/56 -- Create a Czechoslovakian Claims Fund to settle claims of certain U.S. nationals against Czechoslovakia -- Commerce.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

HR 11151 -- MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Refugee Relief Act, as amended, to provide a certain number of visas for persons of ethnic Armenian origin -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

H Con Res 237 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide that U.S. delegation in UN request free elections in Slovak nation -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

S 3764 -- SCOTT (D N.C.), Bible (D Nev.) -- 5/7/56 -- Express sense of Congress re a sound national minerals policy, to prevent widespread unemployment in certain localities and direct certain action in furtherance of such policy -- Interior.

HR 11110 -- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended -- Labor.

HR 11111 -- HOLT (R Calif.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11110.

HR 11113 -- COON (R Ore.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to clarify employer liability -- Labor.

HR 11119 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11113.

HR 11153 -- ALGER (R Texas) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Davis-Bacon Act to establish a procedure for making wage determinations under that act and to provide for judicial review of such wage determinations, to same extent as wage determinations are made and judicial review is provided under Walsh-Healey Act -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

HR 11050 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Facilitate transfer of storage facilities between military departments -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

S 3819 -- ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 5/9/56 -- Make provisions re transfer of Veterans' Administration hospitals -- Labor.

HR 11056 -- WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) -- 5/7/56 -- Increase pension payable to widows and minor children of World War I veterans who at time of their deaths have service-connected disabilities -- Veterans.

HR 11059 -- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 5/7/56 -- Extend for an additional 6 years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Service-men's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended -- Veterans.

HR 11060 -- SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11061 -- CHRISTOPHER (D Mo.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11062 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11063 -- ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11064 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11075 -- ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11079 -- GROSS (R Iowa) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11081 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11084 -- SISK (D Calif.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11091 -- NATCHER (D Ky.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11092 -- EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11094 -- SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11112 -- ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11115 -- JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11121 -- BELL (D Texas) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

HR 11125 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 5/9/56 -- Validate certain payments made to members and former members of naval service -- Government Operations.

HR 11130 -- ROGERS (D Texas) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11059.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 3810 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Act of Aug. 26, 1955, re suspension of employment of civilian personnel of U.S. in interest of national security -- Civil Service.

S 3823 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 5/9/56 -- Require that collectors of customs and certain other officers of Bureau of Customs be appointed in accordance with civil-service laws -- Civil Service.

HR 11040 -- MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Advance scientific and professional research and development programs of Departments of Defense, Interior and Commerce to improve management and administration of certain departmental activities -- Civil Service.

HR 11043 -- PELLY (R Wash.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949 re exclusion of crafts, trades and labor positions -- Civil Service.

HR 11055 -- WATTS (D Ky.) -- 5/7/56 -- Remove inequities created by and avoid discrimination resulting from administrative practices and enforcement of Civil Service Retirement Act of 1930, as amended -- Civil Service.

HR 11078 -- GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended with respect to recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.

HR 11152 -- TUMULTY (D N.J.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for retirement of certain officers and employees involuntarily separated from positions in Canal Zone Government and Panama Canal Company -- Civil Service.

HR 11161 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide for procurement by government of insurance against risk to civilian personnel of liability for personal injury or death, or for property damage, arising from operation of motor vehicles in performance of official government duties -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

S 3772 -- BYRD (D Va.), Wiley (R Wis.), Green (D R.I.), Williams (R Del.), Freer (D Del.), Beall (R Md.), Butler (R Md.), Purcell (R Conn.), Bush (R Conn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Designate East Fourteenth Street highway bridge over Potomac River at Fourteenth Street in D.C. as Rochambeau Memorial Bridge -- D.C.

S 3784 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11084 -- MARTIN (R Mass.) -- 5/8/56 -- Provide for striking of medals in commemoration of 100th anniversary of birth of late Justice Louis Dembitz Brandeis -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11128 -- MACK (D Ill.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide that a commemorative stamp shall be issued depicting home of Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill. -- Civil Service.

CONGRESS

S 3812 -- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 5/9/56 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Illinois and Wisconsin to enter into a compact re interstate public school districts where an educational community extends into both such states -- Judiciary.

HR 11133 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress re advisability of establishing Lehman Caves-Mount Wheeler area of Nevada as a national park -- Interior.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

S 3773 -- CASE (R S.D.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for an extension of time during which annual assessment work on unpatented mining claims, located under provisions of act of Aug. 11, 1955, may be made -- Interior.

HR 11021 -- ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 5/7/56 -- Create a Commission on Human Resettlement -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

S 3771 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 3238 of title 18, U.S.C. -- Judiciary.

S 3802 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/9/56 -- Make provisions re federal penal and correctional institutions to maintain a supply of Bibles and religious literature to be furnished to any federal prisoner at his request -- Judiciary.

S 3810 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to prescribe certain qualifications for persons appointed as members of Supreme Court -- Judiciary.

S 3811 -- LONG (D La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to S 3810.

S J Res 168 -- LONG (D La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to S 3810.

HR 11039 -- MURRAY (D Ill.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend chapter 51 of title 18 of U.S.C. to make certain homicide punishable as federal offenses -- Judiciary.

HR 11054 -- WALTER (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 2385 of title 18 of U.S.C. -- Judiciary.

HR 11095 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 5/8/56 -- Establish certain qualifications for persons appointed to Supreme Court -- Judiciary.

HR 11124 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend title 28, U.S.C., to provide for payment of annuities to widows and dependent children of judges -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

HR 11022 -- ASHMORE (D S.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Prescribe weight to be given to evidence of tests of alcohol in blood, urine or breath of persons tried in D.C. for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles -- D.C.

HR 11082 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 5/8/56 -- Establish an additional position of Inspector of Metropolitan Police force of D.C. -- D.C.

HR 11090 -- HARRIS (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/8/56 -- Make provisions concerning gifts of securities to minors in D.C. -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 3776 -- HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Canal Zone Construction Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to extend benefits thereof to certain individuals by removal of date limitation on citizenship requirements contained therein -- Civil Service.

S 3779 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend act of August 27, 1954 (68 Stat. 868) re Uintah and Ouray Reservation in Utah -- Interior.

S 3786 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 5/7/56 -- Promote welfare of American Indian citizens of Minnesota and to establish Minnesota Indian Administration -- Interior.

HR 11024 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend act entitled "An act re compensation of Commissioners for Territory of Alaska," approved March 15, 1948 (62 Stat. 80), as amended by act of July 12, 1952 (66 Stat. 592, 48 U.S.C. 116a) -- Interior.

HR 11025 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Grant school lands in Alaska to Territory of Alaska -- Interior.

HR 11023 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize conveyance of homestead allotments to Indians, Aleuts or Eskimos in Alaska -- Interior.

HR 11026 -- BARTLETT (D Pa.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for settlement and entry of public lands in Alaska containing coal, oil or gas under section 10 of act of May 14, 1898, as amended -- Interior.

HR 11034 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Preserve Menominee tribal forests during formulation by Menominee Indian Tribe of plans for future control of tribal property -- Interior.

HR 11036 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend act of June 4, 1920, as amended, providing for allotment of lands of Crow Tribe -- Interior.

HR 11041 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide that people of Guam be represented by a Delegate in House of Representatives of United States -- Interior.

HR 11042 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for an elective Governor and an elective Lieutenant Governor of Guam -- Interior.

HR 11044 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11041.

HR 11045 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11042.

HR 11046 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide that people of Virgin Islands be represented by Delegate in House of Representatives of U.S. -- Interior.

HR 11047 -- POWELL (D N.Y.) -- 5/7/56 -- Similar to HR 11045.

HR 11146 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide that certain lands shall be held in trust for Indian tribes on Fort Peck, Fort Belknap and Blackfeet Reservations and to provide that such lands shall become part of such reservations -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 3782 -- WELKER (R Idaho) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for sale of certain lands now required for community development adjacent to Cascade Reservoir, Boise Federal Reclamation project, Idaho -- Interior.

S 3783 -- DANIEL (D Texas), Johnson (D Texas) -- 5/7/56 -- Direct Secretary of Navy or his designee to convey a two thousand four hundred seventy-seven and forty-three one-hundredths acre tract of land, navigation and sewer easements, in Tarrant and Wise Counties, Texas, situated about 20 miles northwest of city of Fort Worth, Texas, in Texas -- Armed Services.

S 3828 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/9/56 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands states for school purposes -- Interior.

S J Res 170 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/10/56 -- Authorize disposal of government-owned tin smelter at Texas City, Texas -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11049 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 602 of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization and disposal of excess and surplus property under control of executive agencies -- Government Operations.

HR 11118 -- POLK (D Ohio) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for conveyance of Camp Sherman Rifle Range to Ohio -- Armed Services.

HR 11123 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 5/9/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to acquire certain additional property to be included within Independence National Historical Park -- Interior.

HR 11127 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 5/9/56 -- Clarify law re grant of certain public lands to states for school purposes -- Interior.

HR 11163 -- SCUDER (R Calif.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend section 2 of act of March 29, 1956 (70 Stat. 58), authorizing conveyance to Lake County, Calif., of Lower Lake Rancheria -- Interior.

POST OFFICE

S 3805 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 5/9/56 -- Increase equipment maintenance allowance for rural carriers -- Civil Service.

HR 11116 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide additional compensation for employees of postal service -- Civil Service.
HR 11160 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees -- Civil Service.
HR 11162 -- LANKFORD (D Md.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide in certain additional cases for granting of status of regular substitute in postal field service -- Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

HR 11052 -- REUSS (D Wis.) -- 5/7/56 -- Improve governmental budgeting and accounting methods and procedures -- Government Operations.
HR 11065 -- MEADER (R Mich.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 -- Government Operations.
HR 11080 -- GUBER (R Calif.) -- 5/8/56 -- Establish a permanent Commission of Organization of Executive Branch of Government -- Government Operations.
H Res 499 -- DONDERO (R Mich.) -- 5/7/56 -- Request President to forward evidence and findings of Select Committee to Conduct an Investigation and Study Facts, Evidence and Circumstances of Katyn Forest Massacre to U.S. Mission to UN for appropriate action -- Foreign Affairs.
H Res 501 -- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to H Res 499.
H Res 502 -- SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 5/8/56 -- Similar to H Res 499.

GENERAL

S 3775 -- HENNINGS (D Mo.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Park in state of Missouri -- Interior.
S 3832 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.) (by request) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide for disposal of government-owned synthetic rubber research laboratories at Akron, Ohio -- Banking and Currency.

HR 11053 -- SHORT (R Mo.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for establishment of Wilson's Creek Battlefield National Historical Park in state of Missouri -- Interior.
HR 11126 -- DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 5/9/56 -- Adjust application of section 322 of so-called Economy Act of 1932, to premises leased for government purposes -- Government Operations.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

HR 11129 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, and Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended -- Commerce.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 3821 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 5/9/56 -- Authorize construction of two prototype ships, and conversion of one liberty ship, by Maritime Administration -- Commerce.
S 3825 -- SMATHERS (D Fla.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend section 204 (c) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended -- Commerce.
S 3829 -- KERR (D Okla.) -- 5/9/56 -- Authorize establishment, maintenance and operation of auxiliary communication networks composed of licensed amateur radio operators for military radio communications -- Commerce.
HR 11027 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend title VII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for experimental operation and testing of vessels owned by U.S. -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11028 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend title II of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to provide for filing vessel utilization and performance reports by operators of vessels in foreign commerce of U.S. -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11029 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend section 212 of Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to authorize research and experimental work with vessels, vessel propulsion and equipment, port facilities, planning and operation and cargo handling on ships and at ports -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11058 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Repeal section 12 of act of June 26, 1884, prohibiting a charge or collection of fees by consular officers for official services to American vessels and seamen -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11085 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 5/8/56 -- Protect consumers and others against failure to identify, misbranding and false advertising of fiber content to textile fiber products -- Foreign Commerce.
HR 11122 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/9/56 -- Promote development and rehabilitation of coastwise trade, to encourage construction of new trade, to encourage construction of new vessels -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11150 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, re use of broadcasting stations by presidential, vice presidential and congressional candidates -- Commerce.
HR 11156 -- CRETTELLA (R Conn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide that citizens or a free corporate union of Trieste may acquire certain surplus merchant vessels from U.S. -- Merchant Marine.

HR 11165 -- WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to direct Federal Communications Commission to provide for licensing of television reflector facilities and VHF translator facilities -- Commerce.
H J Res 613 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize vessel operations revolving fund of Department of Commerce to be used for expenses in connection with chartering of merchant ships under jurisdiction of Secretary of Commerce -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 614 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize construction of 2 prototype ships and conversion of one liberty ship, by Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce -- Merchant Marine.
H J Res 619 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 5/8/56 -- Make provisions re Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation and study of protection, transportation, distribution and sale of refined petroleum products -- Foreign Commerce.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 3774 -- ERVIN (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army and Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, to conduct surveys of hurricane-damaged coastal and tidal areas of North Carolina, to make reports thereon -- Public Works.
S 3791 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for more comprehensive development and utilization of natural water resources in plans and construction of reservoir projects -- Public Works.
S 3826 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Columbia Basin Project Act -- Interior.
S 3827 -- BUTLER (R Md.), Byrd (D Va.) -- 5/9/56 -- Authorize construction of a shell fish research laboratory and experiment station in Chesapeake Bay area -- Commerce.
S J Res 166 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 5/7/56 -- Designate dam and reservoir to be constructed on lower Cumberland River, Ky., as Barkley Dam and Lake Barkley, respectively -- Public Works.

HR 11031 -- KIRWAN (D Ohio) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize construction of a reservoir on West Branch of Mahoning River, Ohio -- Public Works.
HR 11046 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize modification of existing project for Mississippi River between Ohio and Missouri Rivers by construction of a dam at Chain of Rocks -- Public Works.
HR 11057 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 5/7/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Army and Secretary of Agriculture, respectively, to conduct surveys of hurricane-damaged coastal and tidal areas of North Carolina, and make reports thereon -- Public Works.
HR 11131 -- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend act of June 22, 1936, re flood control -- Public Works.
HR 11134 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend certain provisions of Columbia Basin Project Act -- Interior.
HR 11149 -- HOLMES (R Wash.) -- 5/10/56 -- Similar to HR 11134.
HR 11164 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide for construction, equipment and furnishing of a new building for U.S. Court of Claims -- Public Works.

NATURAL RESOURCES

S 3778 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 5/7/56 -- Amend Act for protection of Walruses -- Interior.
S 3809 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for establishment of a new fish hatchery at Cedar Bluff Reservoir -- Commerce.
S 3817 -- BARRETT (R Wyo.), O'MORAH (D Wyo.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend act of May 21, 1930, leasing of oil and gas deposits in or under railroad or other rights-of-way -- Interior.
S 3824 -- GORE (D Tenn.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 -- Atomic Energy.
S 3831 -- LAIRD (D W.Va.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide for establishment of a fish hatchery in West Virginia -- Commerce.
S J Res 169 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/9/56 -- Establish a joint committee to investigate gold mining industry -- Interior.

HR 11077 -- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 -- Atomic Energy.
HR 11089 -- WILLIS (D La.) -- 5/8/56 -- Establish a sound and comprehensive national policy re fisheries; to create and prescribe functions of U.S. Fisheries Commission; to strengthen fisheries segment of national economy -- Merchant Marine.
HR 11120 -- THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend act of May 21, 1930, re certain oil and gas deposits underlying railroad or other rights-of-way -- Interior.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 3785 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for making payments to state tax authorities with re federal real property of amounts equal to sums which would be paid if special assessments thereon for public improvements if such land were privately owned -- Government Operations.
S 3804 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/9/56 -- Clarify Internal Revenue Codes of 1939 and 1954 re allowance of percentage depletion in case of sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters -- Finance.

S 3807 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/9/56 -- Clarify jurisdiction of Tax Court in abnormality relief cases arising under World War II Excess Profits Tax Act -- Finance.

S 3808 -- MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 5/9/56 -- Provide for income-tax treatment of indebtedness discharged more than 20 years after date on which it was incurred -- Finance.

S J Res 167 -- BUTLER (R Md.) -- 5/9/56 -- Establish a commission to study and report to Congress on inequalities and inequities in federal tax laws -- Finance.

HR 11035 -- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) -- 5/7/56 -- Provide for duty free entry of mosaics designed for use of any corporation or association organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 11083 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to place a maximum limitation of 3 percent tax on transportation of property -- Ways and Means.

HR 11093 -- O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 5/8/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income tax treatment of certain severance pay -- Ways and Means.

HR 11106 -- BOOGS (R La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act to provide for a more effective control of narcotic drugs and marijuana -- Ways and Means.

HR 11107 -- BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11108 -- BOOGS (D La.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11109 -- BYRNES (R Wis.) -- 5/9/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11142 -- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) -- 5/10/56 -- Provide a deduction for income-tax purposes, in case of disabled individual, for expenses for transportation to and from work; and to provide an additional exemption for income-tax purposes for a taxpayer or spouse who is physically or mentally incapable of caring for himself -- Ways and Means.

HR 11144 -- DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to reduce tax on certain cigars which do not contain reconstituted or processed tobacco -- Ways and Means.

HR 11145 -- DAWSON (R Utah) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend definition of dependent to permit working mothers and widowers to deduct amounts paid for care of children while parents are working and to correct present inequities in this provision -- Ways and Means.

HR 11147 -- MORANO (R Conn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide for increased deductions for employers who employ individuals who are 60 years of age or over -- Ways and Means.

HR 11148 -- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to provide relief re tax treatment of damages in antitrust actions -- Ways and Means.

HR 11154 -- ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/56 -- Increase from \$600 to \$800 personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for a spouse, exemption for a dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness); to provide a deduction for certain expenses paid by a taxpayer for education of his children -- Ways and Means.

HR 11155 -- BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 5/10/56 -- Similar to HR 11106.

HR 11157 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to grant nonprofit educational institutions exemption from excise taxes which are now applicable to public educational institutions -- Ways and Means.

HR 11159 -- KLEIN (D N.Y.) -- 5/10/56 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, to provide for free importation of silk waste, nails and partially manufactured silk fibers if not twisted or spun and for free importation of spun silk or schappe silk yarn of numbers finer than 40 (English) count, not manufactured in U.S., in appreciable commercial quantities -- Ways and Means.

Congressional Quiz

Foreign aid legislation is now being discussed by Congress. Score yourself and see how well informed you are on the subject. Ten is perfect, five creditable.

1. Q--The predecessor of the postwar foreign aid programs was a project -- the Lend Lease Act -- under which the United States sent abroad a steady stream of material supplies worth more than \$49 billion. The U.S. entered the war in December, 1941. For two points, in what month and year did Congress pass the Lend Lease Act?

A--March, 1941, nine months before the attack on Pearl Harbor.



2. Q--Total grants and loans made by the U.S. to foreign countries in the postwar decade, 1945-1955, are closest to which figure (two points): (a) \$25 billion (b) \$50 billion (c) \$75 billion?

A--(b) \$50 billion. Through Sept. 30, 1955, according to the Department of Commerce, the net total (including repayments) exceeded \$52 billion slightly.

3. Q--A European Recovery Plan of economic aid to help Europe rehabilitate was proposed June 5, 1947, in a famous speech by which of the follow-

ing (one point): (a) George C. Marshall (b) Dean G. Acheson (c) Harry S. Truman.

A--(a) George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State. ERP was popularly called the Marshall Plan.

4. Q--Emergency aid to help fight Communist guerrillas was given to which one of these European countries beginning in 1947 (two points): (a) Greece (b) Hungary (c) Indochina?

A--(a) Greece. President Truman in March, 1947, enunciated the "Truman Doctrine" to help "free peoples ... resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure."

5. Q--Who is the current administrator of the foreign aid program (one point)? (a) Harold E. Stassen (b) Paul G. Hoffman (c) John B. Hollister.

A--(c) John B. Hollister. His title is Director of the International Cooperation Administration.

6. Q--President Eisenhower is not seeking one of the following new elements in this year's foreign aid program. Which one (two points)? (a) A special \$100 million fund for the Middle East; (b) authority to spend up to \$100 million a year for as many as 10 years; (c) economic aid for most West European countries; (d) funds to help other nations build atomic reactors.

A--(c) Economic aid for most West European countries. Exclusion of economic aid for these countries was specifically noted by the President in his March 19 message to Congress.

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Midwest Farm Illness

party whose medicine he buys will probably win the 1956 election. The nation's farmers received \$830 million less for their products in 1955; but the drop in mid-western states alone was \$959 million, one-seventh greater than the national total. Gains in other areas helped offset the midwestern decline. Official figures for net 1955 income aren't in, but a conservative estimate indicates that after the Midwest farmers paid their bills last year they had \$1.1 billion less than in 1954. (Page 557)

Campaign Costs

Calculating the cost of the Presidential primary campaigns of Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) is difficult if not impossible. Democrats acquainted with the problem of financing an active campaign estimate one day's operation at a minimum of \$500. The main reason the Democratic candidates do not discuss the amount of money raised and spent in their behalf is simple: There's no law requiring disclosure. Kefauver's office says \$125,000 has been collected and spent so far for the Tennessean's candidacy. Stevenson aides report collecting \$82,000 from their initial fund drive but since then have not disclosed contributions or expenditures. (Page 563)

Political Derby

Normally Democratic Kentucky could become a happy hunting ground for the Republicans in their 1956 drive to recapture control of the Senate. The death of Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) means there will be two Senate seats at stake in the November general election. Sen. Earle C. Clements' term expires and he faces potential primary trouble from former Rep. Joe B. Bates in the May 29 primary. Bates, protege of Gov. A.B. (Happy) Chandler, has offered to withdraw from the primary provided he is the Democrats' candidate to succeed Barkley. The split party, with Clements and Chandler at odds, is taking a breather before reaching a decision. Meanwhile, former Sen. John Sherman Cooper, now Ambassador to India, is back in Kentucky trying to decide whether to seek Barkley's seat on the GOP ticket. (Page 586)

Roll-call Votes

Senate: Niagara Power, p. 580.
House: D.C. Transit, p. 578.

The Midwest farmer is the sick man of America's healthy economy. The political

party whose medicine he buys will probably win the 1956 election. The nation's farmers received \$830 million less for their products in 1955; but the drop in mid-western states alone was \$959 million, one-seventh greater than the national total. Gains in other areas helped offset the midwestern decline. Official figures for net 1955 income aren't in, but a conservative estimate indicates that after the Midwest farmers paid their bills last year they had \$1.1 billion less than in 1954. (Page 557)

Davis-Bacon Debate

With the potential spending by the federal government of billions for construction of highways and schools, the Davis-Bacon Act has popped into debate in the House and seems headed for a thorough airing in the Senate soon. The Act requires that all contracts for construction of federal public works include the condition that wages paid laborers are not less than prevailing wages for similar projects in the locality. (Page 582)

Four Years Later

The writers of the political platforms for Republicans and Democrats should be spared a chore this year -- that of fashioning fresh pledges of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. The 1952 promises of "immediate statehood" will do just as well, for neither Democrats nor Republicans expect to redeem their pledges of 1952 before Congress adjourns this year, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey. Alaska, meanwhile, is taking matters into its own hands, with plans to elect two Senators and a Representative to the 85th Congress and then let that body decide their future. (Page 566)

Niagara Development

The Senate passed by a 48-39 vote a measure to give New York State authority for construction and operation of a power project at Niagara Falls. The project is aimed at generating 10 billion kilowatt hours of energy a year and will cost an estimated \$440 million. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) favored the bill; Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) opposed it because "it is in direct conflict with law and policy" of New York State. (Page 575)